

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEWS



October
1902
Edited by ALBERT SHAW

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

I. THE EDITOR'S REVIEW OF THE MONTH IN "THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD"

Speaker Henderson's Retirement—Does the Tariff Foster Trusts?—The Conference at Oyster Bay—Cuba as a Foremost Issue—Reciprocity with Newfoundland—And then with the Dominion!—The President's Tours and Speeches—Trying to "Punish Roosevelt"—Elections and Conventions in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York—Tom L. Johnson and the Ohio Campaign—Politics in Wisconsin, Iowa, California, and the South

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By W. T. Stead Illustrated

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With Portrait

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THE WORLD'S FICTION FOR THE YEAR

By Talcott Williams With Portraits

THE LATE EDWARD EGGLESTON By Ros-
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PUBLIC PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS
By M. O. Stone

THE SOUTH AND HER HISTORY By David
Y. Thomas

THE ARCHBISHOPS WHO CROWNED ED-
WARD VII. AND ALEXANDRA

TWENTIETH-CENTURY TYPES OF SHIP-
BUILDING

CURRENT POLITICS IN CARTOONS

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HOLIDAY TIME.

A SEPTEMBER SNAPSHOT.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXVI.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1902.

NO. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Speaker
Henderson's
Retirement.*

It was natural enough, as the month of October was approaching, with the Congressional and State elections only a few weeks ahead, that the newspapers and the politicians should succeed in partly arousing the country from the extreme apathy about matters of party politics that had prevailed through the summer. No previous event of the season had done so much to stir up political interest as the suddenly announced decision of Speaker Henderson,—who had, as usual, been renominated for Congress,—to refuse the nomination and retire from the contest. Mr. Henderson's explanations, made on September 16, do not show him at variance with the views of President Roosevelt on any question whatsoever to which he makes allusion, nor does he express himself in a manner inconsistent enough with the Iowa platform of this year to warrant any embarrassment on the score of that platform's avowals on the subject of the tariff as related to trusts. But Mr. Henderson makes it quite plain that he had found his views opposed by a considerable body of Republicans in his own district, which is the Third of Iowa, and is commonly known as the Dubuque district, from its chief city, which is also the home of Senator Allison. Mr. Henderson declares that there are in his district a great many "Republican voters who believe that free trade, in whole or in part, will remedy the trust evil." "I believe," he continues, "that it will not, but that such a remedy is likely to involve the nation in dangerous results, and, so believing, I feel that I should not accept the nomination for Congress, which was so generously tendered me, and I have decided accordingly." And he evidently meant what he said.

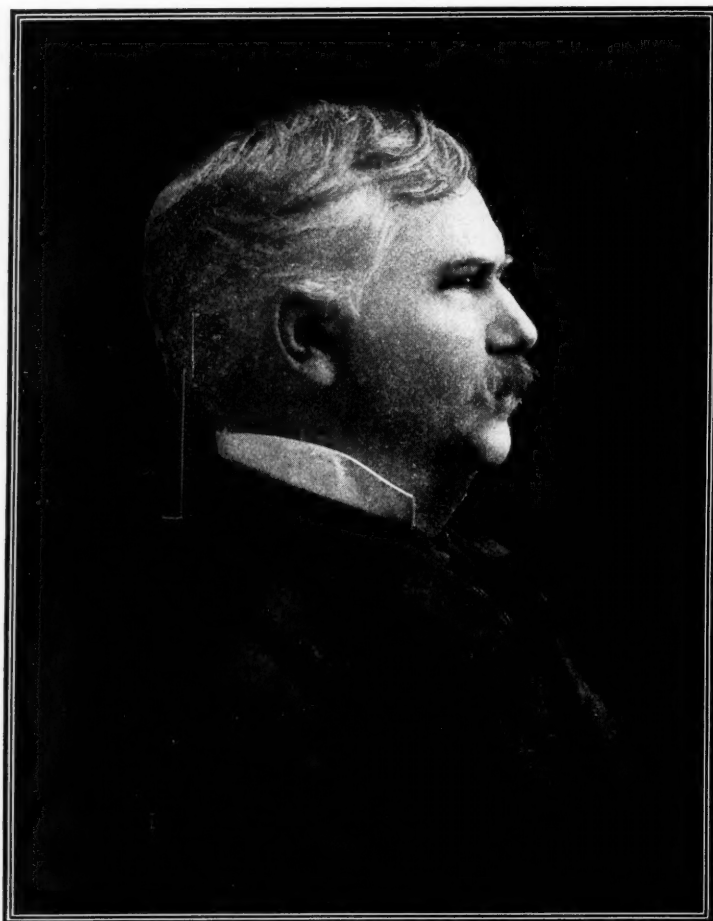
*A Great Office
Involved.*

The Speaker is, by virtue of his powerful office, the foremost figure in the House of Representatives, and so great is his authority that his views bear a vital relation to national policies as expressed in legislative programmes. The office of Speaker

has for the past quarter-century come to be spoken of quite commonly, by both practical and theoretical exponents of our system of government, as second in real power only to the Presidency. It had been commonly supposed that Mr. Henderson would have no difficulty in carrying his district in November, and that, in case of continued Republican control of the House, he would be made Speaker of the Fifty-eighth Congress, as of the Fifty-sixth and the Fifty-seventh. The retirement of Speaker Henderson, therefore, was naturally dwelt upon by the press as an incident of striking significance. As Speaker, with power to make up the committees, Mr. Henderson would have been in position to exercise more influence than any other man in the United States upon the action of Congress in matters affecting industry, trade, and the public revenues. With the convictions which he entertains so strongly,—and which do not seem to be different from those of the great majority of influential Republicans holding office,—it was hard for the country to understand why he should have declined a renomination which had already been tendered him by unanimous consent. But the case probably involved personal and local aspects that could not be wholly appreciated at a distance from Mr. Henderson's home.

*Personal
Phases of the
Matter.*

There had been nominated by the Democrats to oppose him no less a figure than ex-Gov. Horace Boies, who is a sturdy campaigner, and who believes that the tariff is the "mother of trusts" quite as deeply as Speaker Henderson believes the contrary. The Democrats were preparing to make every possible effort in the district, and they were naturally making as much capital as they could out of alleged Republican differences on the question of tariff revision. The results of the contest in that district will be awaited by the country with peculiar interest. Mr. Henderson, who is sixty-two years of age, came to this coun-



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HON. DAVID B. HENDERSON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

try from Scotland fifty-six years ago, and he has lived in Iowa fifty-three years. He entered the army in 1861, at the age of twenty-one, as lieutenant in the Twelfth Iowa Regiment, losing his leg in battle in 1863, but reëntering the service as colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa Regiment in 1864. With the expiration of the present Congress next March, he will have served twenty years consecutively in the House of Representatives. He is a lawyer by profession, and is the head of the Dubuque firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenehan & Kiesel.

*Candidates
for the
Speakership.*

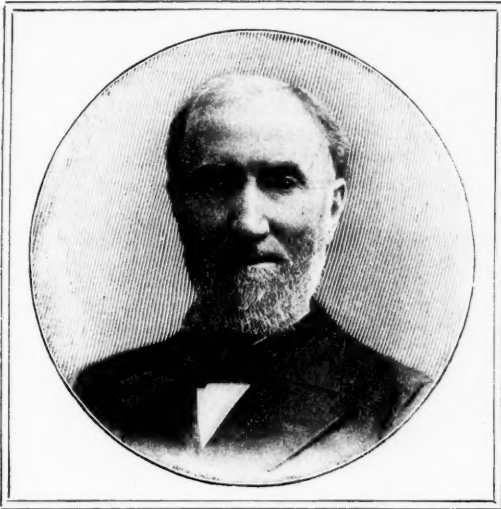
His withdrawal deprives Iowa of the honor of the Speakership, which, in case of the election in November of a Republican majority, would be quite as likely to go to Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, as to anybody else. Mr. Cannon has served in the House for

about thirty years, and is at present chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Another prominent Congressional figure from Illinois, the Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, is quite likely to be removed from competition for the Speakership by securing the seat in the Senate to which so many Illinois Republicans have had more or less open aspirations. This is the seat which is soon to be made vacant by the completion of the first term of the Hon. William E. Mason. The recent State Republican convention recommended Mr. Hopkins as the choice of the party, for the enlightenment of the Republican members of the next Legislature. Mr. Mason does not admit the right of the Republican State convention to dictate in this matter; but other candidates, including the ex-Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Charles G. Dawes, promptly accepted the convention's action, and it is at least probable that

Mr. Hopkins will become Senator Cullom's colleague. Among probable Speakership candidates, besides Mr. Cannon, there were mentioned last month Mr. Sherman of New York, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, and Mr. Littlefield of Maine.

*Does the
Tariff Foster
Trusts?*

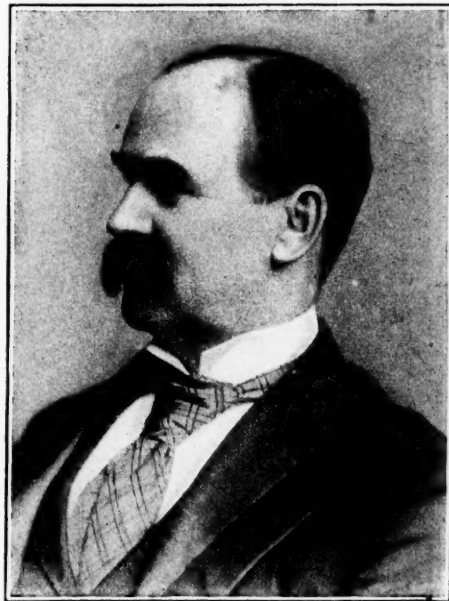
To return again to the public questions rendered the more conspicuous by Mr. Henderson's action, the honest voter may well find himself somewhat puzzled. Mr. Henderson declares himself an advocate now, as for several years past, of the idea of subjecting the so-called trusts to federal control as the best means to diminish or remove such evils as may be due to their methods. But he does not in the least believe that to open our doors to foreign competitors would afford us any relief



HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON, OF ILLINOIS.

(Who is likely to succeed Mr. Henderson as Speaker.)

from our own trusts, while it might, on the other hand, derange our industries and throw labor out of employment. He declares himself thoroughly in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, and of a wider application of the reciprocity principle. Mr. Henderson squarely accepts the principle of the Iowa platform, that the tariff should not be permitted to give shelter to monopolies that take advantage of the American people. But he holds that the Democratic plan would be to strike down American industrial combinations for the sake of allowing foreign combinations to come in and take possession of our market. The "Democratic Campaign Book" of the present year appeared early in September, and devotes a large



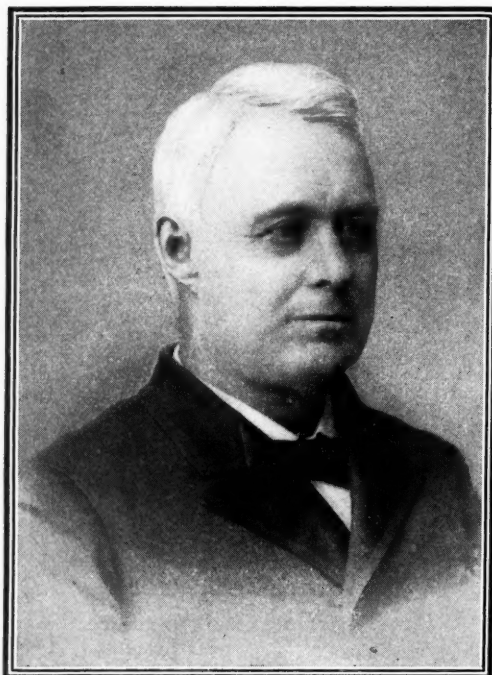
HON. ALBERT J. HOPKINS, OF ILLINOIS.

(Choice of State convention for U. S. Senator.)

part of its space to the section entitled "Tariff and Trusts," with a view to showing that the American people are greatly disadvantaged by the high prices which the trusts render prevalent under the Dingley tariff schedules. It presents a voluminous array of figures to prove its contentions. Gradually the issue seems to be shaping itself in the form of this question: Does the present tariff lend itself largely to the fostering of oppressive trusts and monopolies, and ought it to be promptly revised for that reason?

*Where
Democrats
Can Agree.*

To the question stated in this way both wings of the Democratic party would answer in the affirmative with substantial unanimity. The Democratic element that is best represented by Mr. Cleveland has been inclined to emphasize the evils of the protective tariff rather than the evils of the trusts; while the element of which Mr. Bryan is the leader has been disposed to be more aggressive in its attacks upon the trusts than upon the tariff. But both could readily enough come together upon a platform of tariff revision in the interest of the American consumer, as against large corporations supposed to be reaping undue advantage from the Republican system of high protection. The Republicans, on the other hand, differ somewhat, but not vitally, among themselves.



EX-GOV. HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA.

(Democratic candidate for Congress in Speaker Henderson's district.)

*Varying
Republican
Views.*

They all give great prominence to the fact that the country is busy and prosperous, and that the average business man would prefer to have political parties leave the present situation alone rather than bring about a period of distrust and uncertainty through agitation of tariff changes. All elements of the Republican party acknowledge privately if not publicly that the business conditions of the country have so changed as to render the Dingley tariff obsolete in many respects, and they all admit that it must some day be a good deal modified. Moreover, they all insist that the principle of protection must still be adhered to, and that the desirable sort of tariff revision would involve readjustment of schedules, but not a reversal of policy. Where the Republicans differ among themselves is as to the intensity of their feeling against trusts, and as to their views concerning the extent to which the tariff is responsible for combinations in restraint of trade and for unduly high domestic prices. They differ further among themselves as to the time when tariff revision should be undertaken. Most of them seem to be agreed that it would not be feasible for the present Congress to take up the question in the

short session this coming winter. Not a few of them wish that the present state of public opinion had been anticipated, and that Congress had last winter undertaken to revise at least a few of the Dingley schedules. There are others who take an opportunist view of the question, and believe in the plan of waiting to see what expression the people will make in the Congressional districts next month.

*The
Practical
Standpoint.*

Meanwhile, there are many people, who have no political fortunes at stake, who perceive clearly that the subject is not one especially adapted to stump oratory or party controversy, and that what is wanted is treatment of a concrete sort by business men, and by industrial and economic experts. Undoubtedly, some of the great corporations, loosely called trusts, are affected very closely by tariff conditions; others are affected scarcely at all. In every case the facts should be considered dispassionately. Thus, it does not happen to be true that the United States Steel Corporation has taken advantage of the tariff to exact the highest possible prices, for it is well known that it has been the policy of this so-called "steel trust" to keep prices down to a moderate figure, in order to promote a healthy and constant state of the market for its wares. But the steel trust is a great aggregation, and some of its industries are related to the tariff question in a way very different from others. Thus, if steel rails were put on the free list, it might make very little difference to the steel trust, whereas if the tin-plate tariff were repealed, a comparatively new American industry might be very seriously injured without any compensating benefit in the long run to the American consumer. These concrete cases, and hundreds of others analogous to them, ought not to be met any longer by Republican arguments or Democratic arguments. If we could only get rid of exaggerated and uncandid party attitudes in these matters that affect industry and commerce, it ought not to prove very difficult to readjust one tariff schedule after another on a strictly business basis in the light of all the facts involved.

*A
Conference
at Oyster Bay.*

Before the discussion of these questions received their fresh impetus from the circumstances under which Speaker Henderson withdrew from the Congressional campaign, President Roosevelt, who was about to start on his Western tour, had prepared a speech to be delivered at Cincinnati on September 20, in the course of which he took the ground that while trusts ought to be regulated, and ought to come under the control of the Gov-

ernment at Washington, it was not true that those against which there had been the most popular clamor were in any direct way the result of conditions that could be attributed to high-tariff schedules. Two or three days before starting upon this memorable round of speaking, handshaking, and visiting in the Middle West, President Roosevelt had taken counsel at Oyster Bay with several of the most influential Republican Senators. Thus, by his invitation, there had visited him, on September 16, Senator Allison of Iowa, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator Hanna of Ohio, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. This conference at Oyster Bay was regarded by the press and the country with exceptional interest. Unquestionably, the President recognized the fact that these gentlemen, taken as a group, were peculiarly representative of official Republicanism. Inasmuch as he proposed to speak on important questions of public policy while absent on his tour of more than two weeks, it was well that he should have exchanged views with these Senators, in the face of whose opposition certainly no important measure could be carried through the United States Senate. It was reported, as a result of the conference, that the President's views were unanimously supported as to matters of moment.

Policies Agreed Upon. This means that the Senate leaders accept the President's general proposition that great trusts and corporations should be brought under federal oversight, not with a view to the breaking down of modern business methods, but with the object at first of greater publicity, and subsequently of some legislation to deal with admitted abuses. Further, it was understood as a result of the conference that the President agreed with the Senators to the effect that no revision of the tariff could fairly be taken up until the Fifty-eighth Congress, to be elected this fall, has been organized for business, and that probably not much could be feasibly undertaken until after the Presidential election of 1904. The rapid development of public opinion may, however, cause both President and Senatorial group to take a different view of the urgency of tariff revision. A matter of especial importance said to have been discussed

by the President and his Senatorial visitors was that of Cuban reciprocity in particular, and the reciprocity question in general.

Cuba as a Foremost Issue.

It will be remembered that, in spite of strenuous opposition on the part of so-called "beet-sugar insurgents," the House of Representatives did finally pass a bill last session making a 20 per cent. tariff concession to Cuba; but the Senate did not concur. In our opinion, the foremost public question with which the voters should concern themselves in the pending campaign, and with which Congress should deal promptly on its reassembling in December, is that of our commercial relations with Cuba. It is hard to see how any right-minded man can fail to recognize the deep moral obligations under which we are placed in consequence of our expulsion of the Spaniards, assumption of control for a period of three years, and establishment of the Cuban republic under conditions whereby we reserve various advantages for ourselves. The voters should see to it that no man of either party is sent back to Congress this fall who will not give satisfactory assurances on this question. Nobody any longer pretends to assert before an intelligent audience that the beet-sugar crop of the United States will be affected a single penny one way or the other by the adoption of a scheme of reciprocity with Cuba.

Annexation as the Alternative. The inevitable alternative is between reciprocity and annexation. Some at least of the Congressmen who have been opposed to Cuban reciprocity were the



ALL THAT'S LEFT HIM.—From the *Herald* (Boston).



THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT BOND, PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND.
(Who visited Washington last month to talk about reciprocity.)

victims of a scheme to bankrupt Cuban agriculture in the interest of those ready to buy up the sugar plantations at a fraction of their value. With agriculture and industry prostrated in Cuba, it is obvious that it would be practically impossible to raise a sufficient revenue to carry on the new republic successfully. Thus annexation would be precipitated, with the sequel of complete freedom of trade and an enormous boom in Cuban sugar lands, and with the American sugar trust in possession as the chief visible beneficiary. It would be far better to make good Mr. McKinley's promise to the Cubans, and to give their products favorable access to the American market in return for the splendid and varied market which a prosperous Cuba could give to the agricultural and industrial products of the United States. The reciprocity arrangement with Cuba ought to be a very liberal one on both sides, and eventually it ought to take the form of commercial union,—that is to say, free trade,—

followed, probably, at some indefinite future time, by political annexation. This is a subject that lies near to President Roosevelt's heart, and that is of much more immediate concern as an issue of practical statesmanship than the regulation of trusts or the revision of the tariff.

Reciprocity in General. Reciprocity, indeed, as advocated by Mr. McKinley in his last speech,

might well be adopted by the Republican party as an immediate policy in lieu of a revision of the Dingley tariff. Some of the men in Congress who have opposed the ratification of reciprocity treaties have done it purely upon the ground that reciprocity was an insidious step toward the modification of the rigid high-tariff system. But these men ought to be able to see that modifications of the tariff system on lines laid down by Mr. McKinley, the great tariff champion, might be more desirable from their point of view than the violent reaction against the tariff that is bound to come in the near future if protectionists shut

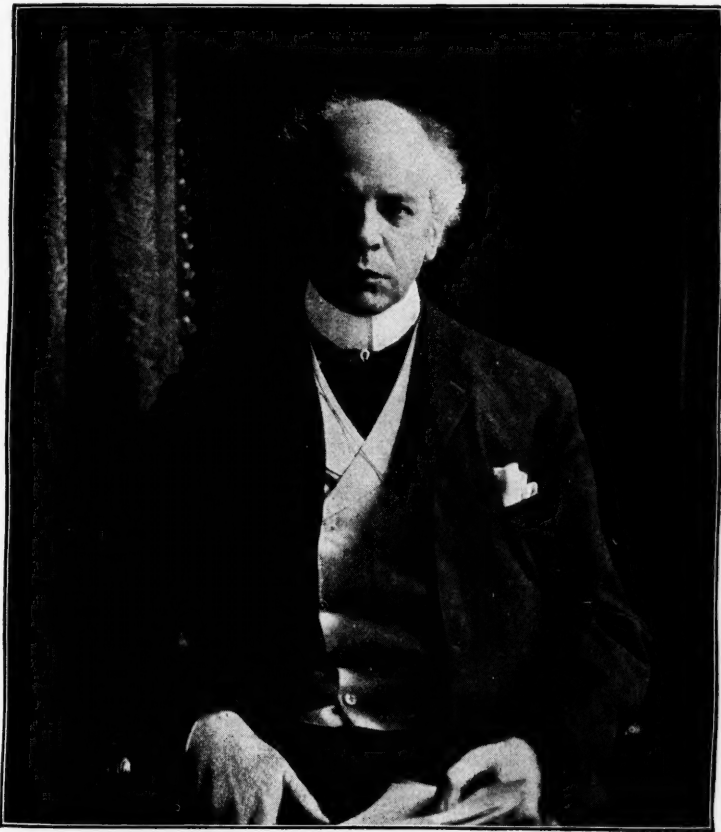
their eyes to changing conditions. Reciprocity offers a field for effective action, and the subject ought to have the earnest attention of the Congressional leaders in view of what may be accomplished at the forthcoming session.

Reciprocity with Newfoundland.

Reciprocity as a system should interest us particularly with reference to our own neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. It should, as we have said, come first of all with Cuba, not merely because it would be good business policy all around, but because of clear moral obligation. There should also be a candid consideration of the treaties negotiated on our part by Mr. Kasson, which the Senate has hitherto neglected to ratify. Again, there should be immediate steps taken to meet the wishes of Newfoundland as represented by its prime minister, Sir Robert Bond, who visited Washington in the middle of September, having come here directly from England. It will be

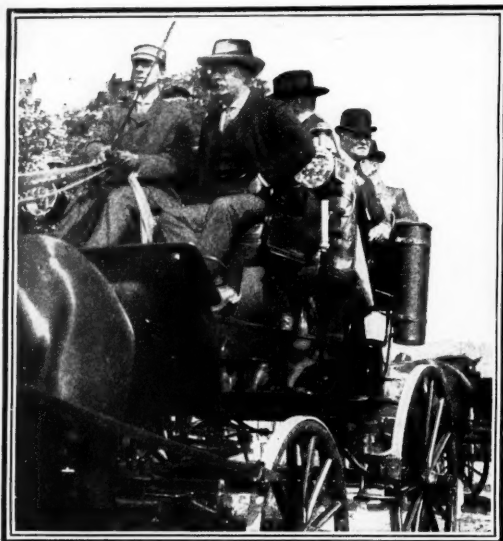
remembered that years ago, when Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State, and Mr. Bond was serving an earlier term as premier of Newfoundland, an excellent reciprocity treaty was negotiated which failed to go into effect solely because the British Government interfered, and declined to allow Newfoundland to make her own advantageous trade arrangements. This action at London was due to Canadian representations. It is said, however, that Sir Robert Bond has now received assurances that England would not interfere with his concluding a commercial treaty with the United States. He conferred informally on the subject with the State Department last month. It was twelve years ago that he visited Washington, with the full consent of the British Government, to negotiate with Secretary Blaine the convention which Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian premier, succeeded in defeating. Canada is very desirous of bringing Newfoundland into her federation, while the Newfoundlanders themselves prefer to remain a distinct colony, with close business dealings with the United States. It will be a very poor and ineffective sort of statesmanship at Washington that will neglect to take prompt advantage of the opportunity to revive the plan of a reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland.

While this will at first be distasteful to the Canadians, it ought to be rendered entirely agreeable to them by negotiations between our government and that of Sir Wilfred Laurier for a comprehensive and sweeping scheme of reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion. The pluckiness, high spirit, and fine practical capacity of the Canadian authorities in turning their backs toward our tariff wall, and seeking to develop profitable trade in other directions, are entitled to universal admiration. If the tariff line that stretches arbitrarily across the middle of the continent of North America were raised so high as to be absolutely prohibitive, Canada would still



THE RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, PREMIER OF CANADA.

manage to find markets, to develop her population and her resources, and to make her career among the peoples of the earth. The United States, on the other hand, would go on prospering and developing, would irrigate the desert, exploit the West Indies and Mexico, and find outlets for her energy in Alaska, the Philippines, and elsewhere. But this arbitrary commercial division of the North American Continent would only involve serious waste of effort on both sides. We have benefited by a large migration from Canada, and the time has now come for a turn of the tide. The United States, on its part, should invite Canada's products as well as her people, while the Dominion in return should afford all hospitality to American capital and labor, to aid in the opening up of her vast natural resources. It is altogether statesmanlike for the Canadian government to seek markets in England and on the European Continent, and to promote plans for steamship lines, whether to England or to France. But Canada's highest prosperity would come under



(From a N. Y. Tribune photograph.)

A CHARACTERISTIC SNAPSHOT TAKEN ON THE PRESIDENT'S NEW ENGLAND TOUR.

(Winston Churchill is driving his four-in-hand, the President by his side, Senator Proctor and William Craig visible behind.)

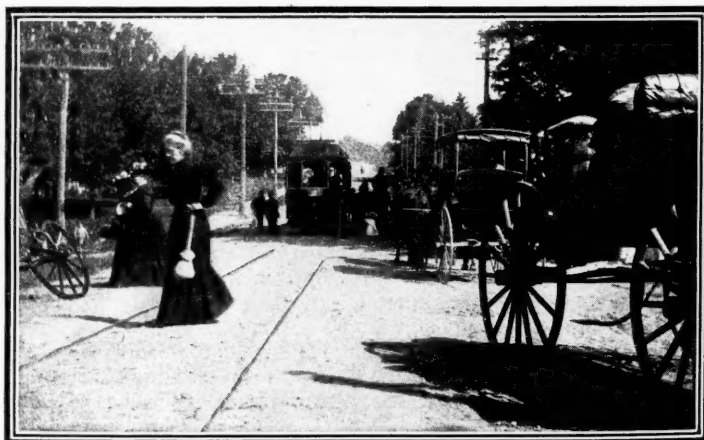
a scheme of bold and generous reciprocity with the United States, looking toward an ultimate policy of commercial union rather than toward a probable resumption of commercial hostilities. Sir Wilfred Laurier, with his broad views, his great prestige, his popularity with both races in the Dominion, and his recognition in Washington, London, and Paris, as well as in Ottawa, as one of the foremost statesmen of our day, is the man with whom President Roosevelt's administration ought to be able to negotiate a reciprocity treaty that would insure to the permanent prosperity of the whole of North America.

The President's Vacation Season.

Although President Roosevelt managed to get some fragments of enjoyable vacation at his permanent home on Long Island, and maintained throughout the summer his remarkable standard of buoyant and virile health, he was constantly occupied with affairs which would have subjected an ordinary man to a severe if not

exhausting strain. His secretaries were busy in offices improvised over a bank at Oyster Bay. The great newspapers and press associations had their able representatives always on the ground. Visitors were arriving,—not in large numbers, but without cessation,—from all parts of the country. No affairs of state were neglected in so far as the President was personally responsible, however much or little the heads of departments may have been doing through the summer. But these Oyster Bay occupations were as play compared with the strenuousness of the President's touring, which comprised a twelve-days' trip through New England, lasting from August 22 to September 3; a Southern trip, from September 5 to 10; and, finally, a Western trip, which began on September 19, with an elaborate schedule of constant travel and speaking, to last until October 7.

The New England trip, with its well-arranged itinerary through Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, furnished a series of striking speeches which were reported and discussed throughout the entire country. But it will be remembered by most people, not for its speeches, but for the President's exceedingly narrow escape from an accidental death. On September 3, while being driven in western Massachusetts through the beautiful Berkshire region from Dalton, the home of Governor Crane (who was one of his companions) to Lenox, the President's carriage was struck and crushed by a trolley car moving at a seemingly uncontrollable speed. William Craig, the United States Secret Service officer who was in constant



SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT,—SHATTERED CARRIAGE TO THE LEFT.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

LEAVING SENATOR HOAR'S HOME, AT WORCESTER, FOR A DRIVE ABOUT THE CITY (THE SENATOR SEATED BY THE PRESIDENT, AND WILLIAM CRAIG ON THE DRIVER'S SEAT).

attendance upon the President, rode by the side of the driver, and was instantly killed. The driver was at first thought to be fatally injured, but he was afterward reported as recovering. With the President in the carriage were Governor Crane and Secretary Cortelyou. These gentlemen were all three more or less bruised and stunned, but none of them seriously hurt. The President's face was somewhat injured and swollen, but he continued on his way, omitting the speeches that were to have been delivered on

this last day of his New England pilgrimage. There was, of course, no criminal intent involved in the disaster, only a carelessness that might well seem criminal on the part of both motorman and coachman. The accident led to much discussion of the risks involved in these Presidential tours. There is very little danger of railroad accidents, but a considerable margin of risk in the innumerable carriage drives, automobile spurts, and coaching experiences to which ambitious local committees subject the President.

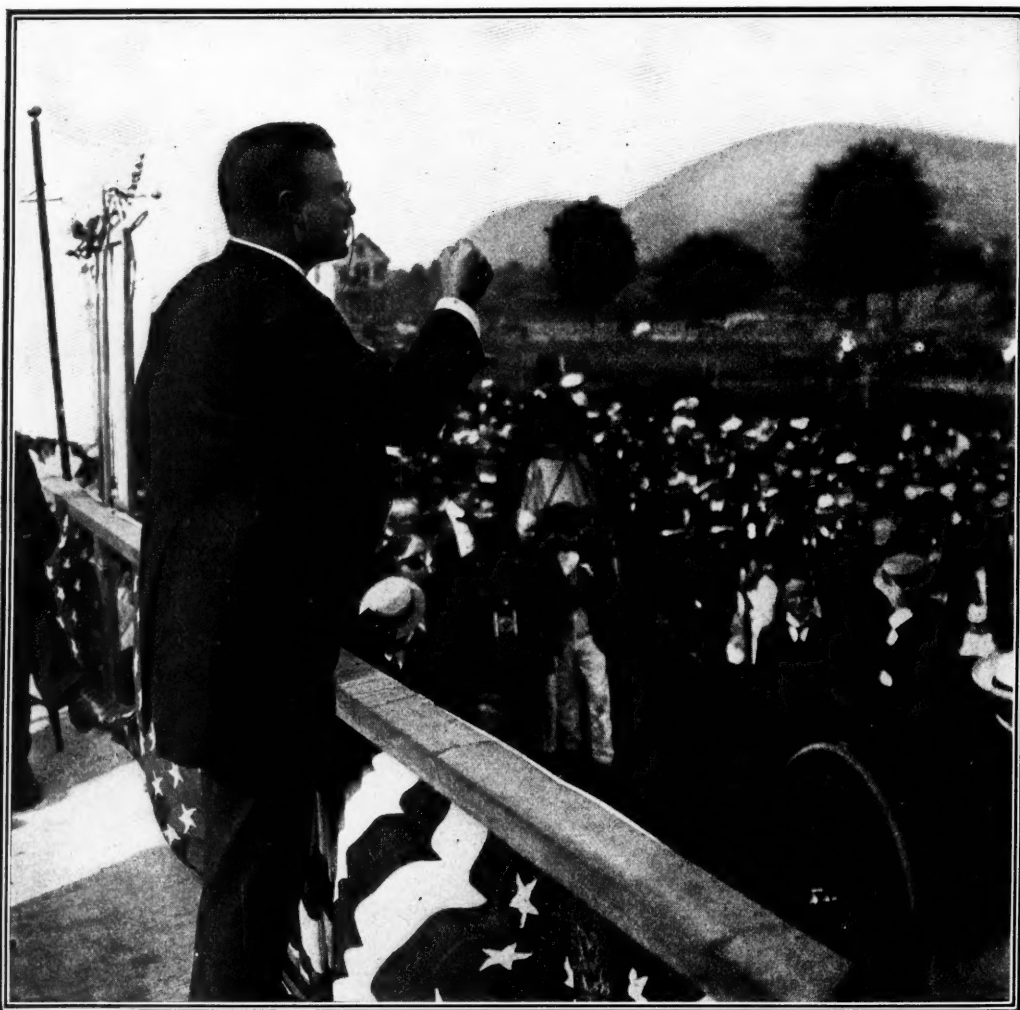


Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS AN OPEN-AIR ORATOR.

The country will breathe easier when the Western trip is ended, and will hope that the President may not have to do very much of this sort of thing in the next two years.

The President's Speeches. President Roosevelt's tours have been fruitful in admirable speeches, well varied in topics but not capriciously so, nor yet planned to produce the mere effect of versatility. These speeches have been able and statesmanlike, charming in their directness and candor, while never trivial or undignified. The ordeal was a severe one. It would have been much easier for the President to make a virtue of silence—of absorption in executive tasks.

While to the newspaper reader he would seem to have spoken much, it should be remembered that to the actual hearer he has spoken only once. Thus, from the headlines in the more sensational papers, the reader during his New England tour might easily have got the impression that the President was leading a crusade against trusts. Such an impression was heightened by the character of a large number of cartoons that appeared in various parts of the country. We reproduce one on another page from the New York *Herald* as typical. Yet, far from leading an angry or inflammatory movement against large aggregations of capital, the President, whenever he spoke upon the trust question, was as calm, as candid, as ju-

dicial in tone,—as reassuring, in fact,—as any American public man of any party who has ever delivered himself upon such topics.

*His Talk
About
"Trusts."*

His speech at Providence, which was devoted especially to the "trust" issue, merely set forth in attractive and fresh phraseology the opinions to which he had repeatedly committed himself before, and with which he had made every one familiar who was at all conversant with the subject. The proposal to bring great corporations doing interstate business under federal auspices, with a view principally at the outset to securing a reasonable but not inquisitorial amount of publicity as to their condition and methods, is certainly not a novel suggestion to those who took the trouble to read President Roosevelt's message to Congress last December. The President has made no special plea for an amendment to the Constitution, assuming rather that considerable legislation might be had without such a step. In suggesting such an amendment, however, he was treading on no new ground, inasmuch as the conservative Republican elements in Congress had, before he came into the White House, not only proposed this idea, but actually carried such an amendment through one House. What Mr. Roosevelt said in his New England speeches on trusts,—far from being alarming on the score of novelty, or disconcerting as evidence of hostility to business progress,—was exactly in the line of suggestions which the most responsible corporation interests in Wall Street had last winter cheerfully accepted and endorsed. The curious thing, therefore, about the revived discussion of the trust question was not the President's position, but the insidious attacks upon that position emanating beyond question from Wall Street sources. The alarms were sounded against the idea of a constitutional amendment, as if, forsooth, the President had now proposed this for the first time.

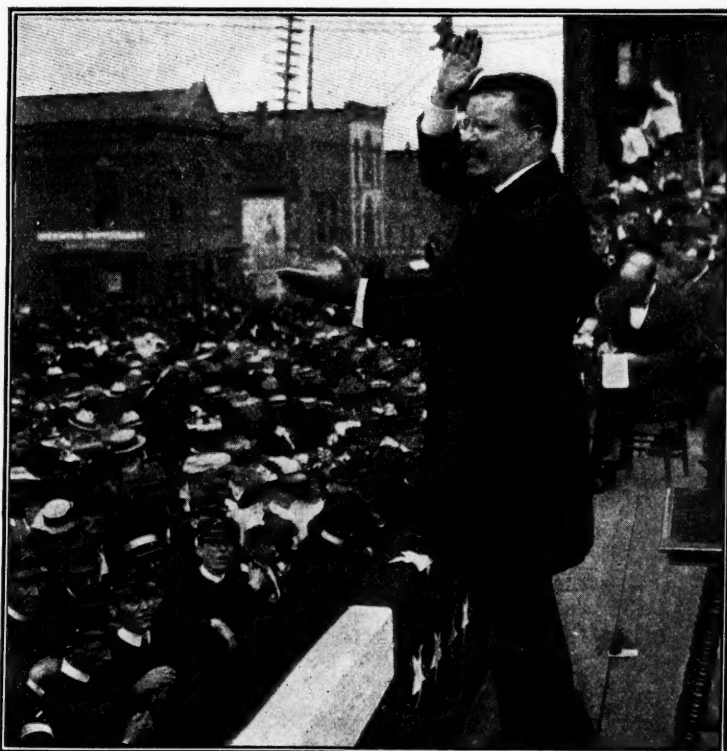


Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE PRESIDENT EMPHASIZING A FAVORITE POINT.

(The scene is at Asheville, N. C.)

*Trying to
"Punish
Roosevelt."*

The so-called "magnates" of the railroad and industrial world were whispering to one another and to the newspaper organs in their control that President Roosevelt was unsafe; that he was hostile to property interests; that the New York Republicans must not in their forthcoming convention endorse him for a second term—under penalty of no contribution to the campaign fund; finally, that he must not by any manner of means be nominated in 1904. The little flurry in New York politics resulted in the discovery that President Roosevelt was sure to have the endorsement of the Republicans of his own State, as he had been receiving that of practically every other State which had held a Republican convention thus far this season. Whatever mistakes President Roosevelt may have made, he has tried to do his duty exactly as he has been able to see it. Many of the great corporations, if not the majority of them, are in our opinion doing a legitimate business under new methods that are not only inevitable but desirable and good for the country. Such institutions have nothing to fear from a

man like President Roosevelt, and any attempt on their part to punish him for trying to enforce the law as he finds it and to do his duty according to his oath of office, will have shown, to say the least, a lack of discrimination. President Roosevelt is not given to riding hobbies, and is not trying to smash the trusts; nor is he disposed to think that he can usurp the functions of the law-making branch of the Government. He has said nothing on the trust question that is not well within the expressions of Republican national and State platforms. On various topics,—such as the history of our administrative work in Porto Rico and Cuba, the Panama Canal and our commercial progress, the Philippines and our position in the Orient, the Monroe Doctrine, the army and the navy, irrigation and internal progress, and many other themes,—the President has in these recent speeches shown a breadth of intelligence, a knowledge of American conditions and public policies, and a capacity to represent and express the best prevailing American opinion, that entitle him to the confidence of the country as a statesman of both mature and symmetrical views.

The Maine and Vermont Elections. The first fruits of the political season have already been gathered in, while the main crop awaits the Ides of November. Beginning with New England, the Vermont election was held on September 2, and that of Maine on September 8. The September balloting in Maine is always watched with interest by the wise men and statisticians of both parties, as indicating to some extent the general drift of national sentiment. The Republicans had expected this year a plurality of about 25,000 for Governor Hill; the actual figures proved to be 27,538. Naturally, the Republicans carried all the Congress districts and nearly all the seats in the State Legislature. The result is claimed by the party experts as satisfactory in its bearings upon the Congressional campaign at large. But this larger campaign has not really begun.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKING FROM A CAR PLATFORM.

The Liquor Issue in Three States. There was more real feeling in Maine over the election of county sheriffs than anything else, and this entirely with reference to the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law. It would appear that while everybody in Maine is "for the law," a large part of the voters are "agin its enforcement." In Vermont, the liquor question was decidedly the paramount issue this year, and it led to a three-cornered contest and a failure to elect a governor. Under the State constitution a majority of all the votes cast is requisite to a choice. The regular Republican candidate, Gen. J. G. McCullough, had the largest number of votes; but the independent Republican candidate, Mr. P. W. Clement, who was running on a local-option and high-license platform, came in as a close second. Regarding the Democratic vote as also anti-prohibition, it is plain enough that a considerable majority of the voters of Vermont are now opposed to the existing law. The State Legislature this fall will have to complete the gubernatorial election, and it is probable that General McCullough will be successful. In New Hampshire, while the liquor question is a leading topic

of the campaign, it does not project itself as a party issue. A prohibition law has been on the statute books for a generation or more, and the Republicans, rather than the Democrats, have been its sponsors. The Republicans have now, in their recent State convention, declared their dissatisfaction with it, and they have asked the next session of the Legislature to take the question up and work out a modification of the system. The Democrats, on their part, have charged the Republicans with hypocrisy and evasiveness on the subject, and declare themselves for the enforcement of the law while it stands, but for the substitution of a tax system in case prohibition cannot be made effective. The New Hampshire Republicans have nominated Hon. Nahum J. Batchelder for governor, and the Democrats have nominated Hon. Henry F. Hollis. In pronouncing for the renomination of President Roosevelt in 1904 the New Hampshire Republicans expressed the prevailing party sentiment of all New England.

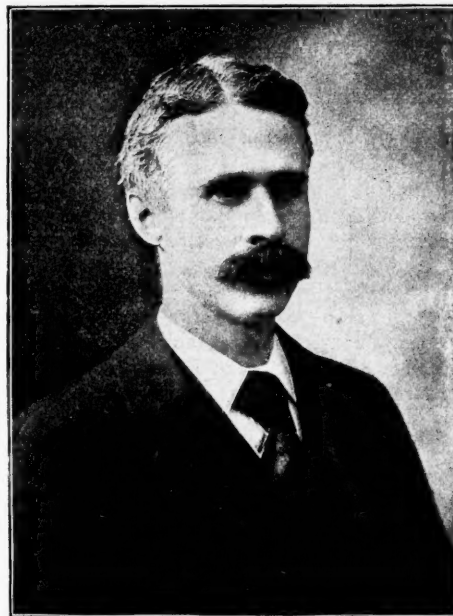
Conservative Democracy Triumphs in Massachusetts. The Republicans of Massachusetts do not hold their State convention until October 3. The Democratic

convention was, however, held on September 17, under circumstances in every way interesting to the country at large. The question was squarely at issue whether the Bryan wing of the party, under the lead of Mr. George Fred Williams, or the conservative wing, under the lead of Mr. Josiah Quincy, should dominate the convention. The candidate of the conservatives for governor was Mr. William A. Gaston, a Boston lawyer and corporation director of ability and high standing. The candidate of the Bryan Democrats was Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, also a Harvard man and Boston lawyer, prominent as a high Treasury official in the last Cleveland administration. Colonel Gaston was nominated by an overwhelming majority, and Mr. Josiah Quincy, who was the hero and in every way the dominant figure of the convention, secured the adoption of a platform which he had himself written. This platform makes no note of the money question, but devotes itself to what Mr. Quincy declares to be the real and vital issues of the present. It gives principal prominence to tariff reform and the regulation of trusts. It specifically demands reciprocity with Canada. This year's campaign had its real beginning, in our judgment, with four almost simultaneous events,—namely, the retirement of Speaker Henderson from the contest in Iowa, the conference of Republican Senators with the President at Oyster Bay, the Democratic convention in Massachusetts, and, we may add, the speech of

Senator Orville H. Platt in exposition of national policies at the Connecticut Republican convention. We reprint elsewhere (see page 450) Mr. Quincy's Massachusetts platform as a Democratic document, and the Connecticut resolutions, with a part of Mr. Platt's expository speech. The Connecticut Republicans, it may be noted incidentally, nominated Mr. Abram Chamberlain for governor, and endorsed President Roosevelt for nomination in 1904.

New York Republicans.

In New York it was all along a foregone conclusion that the Republicans would renominate Governor Odell at the State convention, at Saratoga, on September 23. It was for a time very doubtful whether certain political and financial interests would not succeed in their determination to prevent an endorsement by this convention of President Roosevelt's candidacy for a second term. But after



HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, LEADER OF MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

much discussion in the newspapers (and far more effective discussion in private conclave), the Republican leaders came to the conclusion that it would be best that the President's own State should not be missing from the long list of States whose Republican conventions were pronouncing for the nomination of the President by common consent two years hence. The primary elections, held on September 16, made plain the

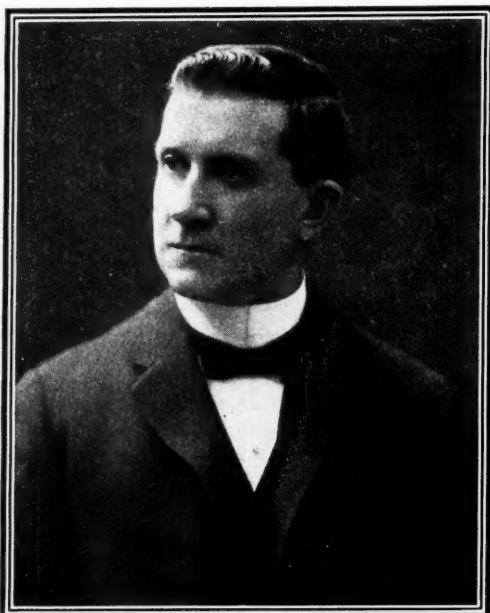


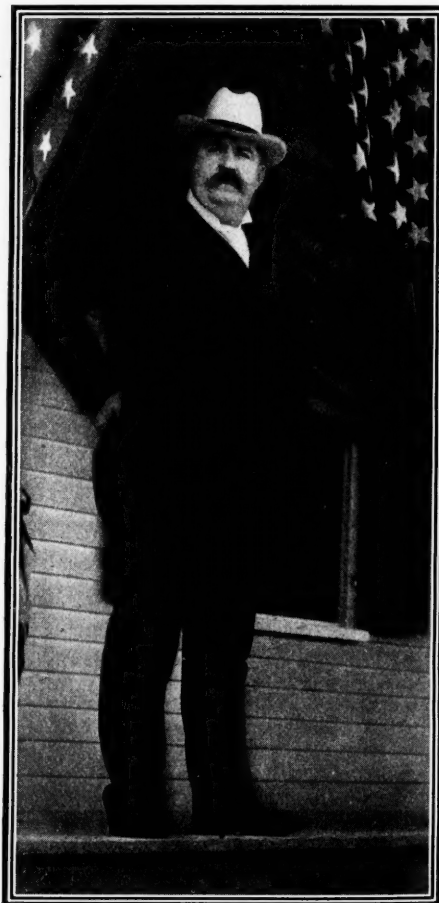
Photo by De Young, New York.

CHARLES F. MURPHY, NEW HEAD OF TAMMANY HALL.

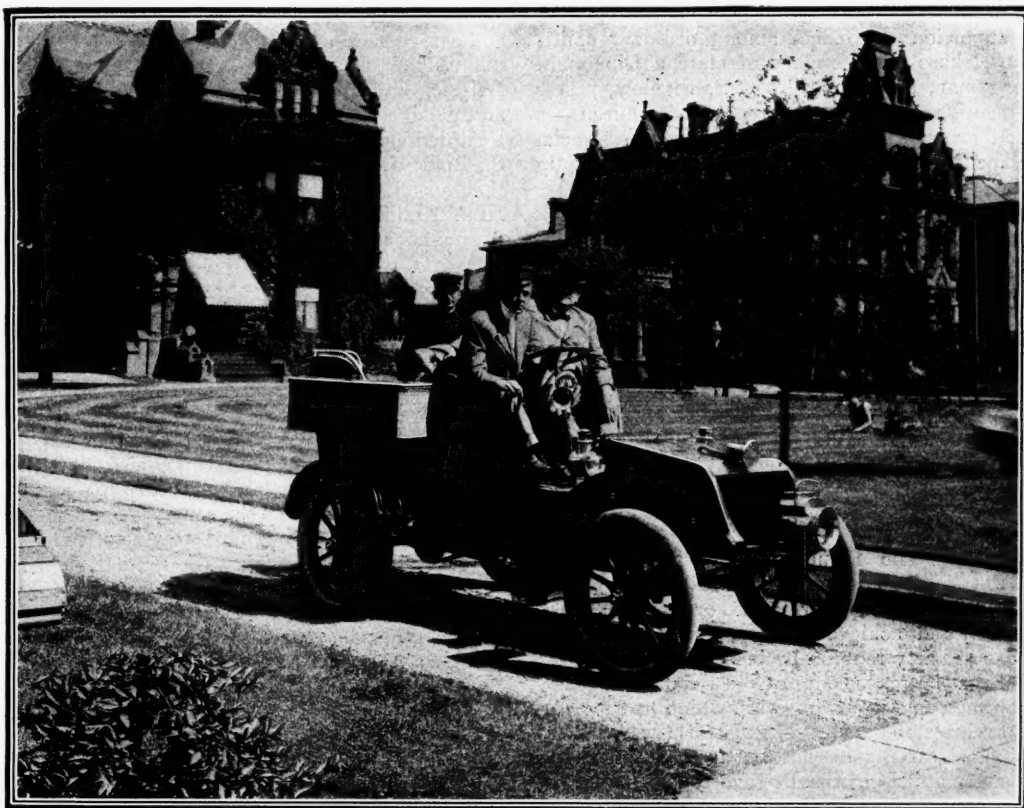
continued strength of the existing leaders of the Republican organization, Senator Platt remaining by common consent as head of the party.

In the other political camp the leadership of ex-Senator David B. Hill became clearly established in the State at large, while attempts at Democratic anti-Tammany reorganization in New York City were shown to have little following. Within the Tammany ranks, the primaries brought two personalities into strong prominence. One of these is Mr. Charles Francis Murphy, who has now been placed at the head of Tammany Hall by the dominant Croker influence. Murphy is a saloon-keeper, who, from his boyhood, showed qualities of leadership in his East Side neighborhood. He is still a young man, at forty-four. He was a street-car driver in his early manhood, but opened a saloon at the age of twenty-one, and he has been active in local Tammany politics for exactly half of his lifetime. The other personality brought into prominence as a result of the primaries is that of William S. Devery, formerly chief of police, who was excluded from office with the advent of the Low administration. Devery decided to go into active politics, and aspired to become the official Tammany leader of his district. How he lavished money upon the men, women, and children of his ward in outings, picnics, and other diversions

during the summer was one of the chief topics of the New York newspapers. It is said, whether rightly or wrongly, that he spent \$50,000 in winning the favor of enough Tammany voters in one little locality to give him the leadership. The general situation simply shows that Tammany is not in the least regenerate, and that when the issues are drawn in next year's mayoralty campaign there will be exactly the same necessity for a non-partisan union of anti-Tammany forces as there was last year when Mayor Low was elected. The results of the Democratic State convention, which was called for September 30, could not be foretold when these pages were closed for the press, but it was quite commonly believed that Mr. Hill had cleared the way for the nomination of Mr. Bird S. Coler, formerly Comptroller of the city of New York, as candidate for governor against Mr. Odell.



WILLIAM S. DEVERY.



MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON STARTING FROM HIS HOME, ON EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, IN HIS CAMPAIGN AUTOMOBILE.

Tom L. Johnson and the Ohio Democrats.

The Democratic situation in Ohio is very different from that which Josiah Quincy dominates in Massachusetts or that which David B. Hill controls in New York. The great personality of the Ohio campaign on the Democratic side is Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland. The State convention, held on September 3, was notable chiefly for the boom it gave to Mr. Johnson as a Presidential candidate. He presided over the convention, and furnished the committee on resolutions with a ready-made platform, which was promptly accepted and adopted. Everybody wore buttons bearing Mr. Johnson's picture and inscribed: "Tom L. Johnson in 1904." The pending campaign, in so far as the Democrats have attempted to shape it, unlike those of the Eastern States to which we have alluded, is upon strictly State and local issues. The State Legislature, in special session, has been engaged in constructing a general code for the government of Ohio cities. Mr. Johnson's platform declares for municipal home rule and for methods that will subject public-service monop-

lies to strict regulation and control. It also favors sweeping reforms in the State system of taxation. Allusions to national issues are confined to the opening paragraph, which is so direct and unequivocal that it deserves reproduction. It is as follows:

In State convention assembled, we, the Democrats of Ohio, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the Democratic party of the nation, and on national issues reaffirm and endorse the principles laid down in its last national platform adopted at Kansas City, and faithfully and ably represented in the Presidential campaign of 1900 by William Jennings Bryan. Regarding these principles as opposed to imperialism and colonialism, as opposed to government by injunction, as opposed to trusts and trust-fostering tariffs, as opposed to financial monopoly, and as opposed to all other legalized monopolies and privileges, we condemn every effort to repudiate or ignore them.

A Picturesque Campaign.

A governor is not elected this year in Ohio, and the first name in the list of offices to be filled is that of secretary of state. The Johnson men, who like to

do something more original and picturesque than to apportion the offices among ordinary politicians, chose for secretary of state a Cincinnati clergyman, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church,—a good speaker, and a strong advocate of social and economic reform. Mr. Bigelow was promptly scheduled to speak in every county in the State, and Mr. Johnson was also announced to speak every night until the election in November. To that end a great tent was provided for the audiences, a fast automobile was drafted into service for Mr. Johnson's personal use, and a regular caravan of coaches and vehicles was provided for his political retinue. All this is at least untrammelled, and it provides Ohio people with entertainment as well as with argument. The pending problems of city government are made especially prominent in Mr. Tom L. Johnson's campaign, in view of the fact that he is assisted by some well-known municipal experts.

Anti-Bryan Democrats Win in Wisconsin and Iowa.

The Democrats of Wisconsin nominated the mayor of Milwaukee, David S. Rose, for governor early in September, and achieved a notable victory for the cause of party reunion by bringing back into the fold that large element of Gold Democrats, led by such men as ex-Senator Vilas, which had for several years stood aloof. The platform was devoted principally to State issues, but it contained planks strongly attacking the present tariff system and the trusts. The convention refused to endorse the Kansas City platform. The return of the Sound-Money Democrats will doubtless be felt as a practical loss by the Republicans of Wisconsin, who have by no means reconciled the differences which were revealed in the convention that renominated Governor La Follette. It is now thought reasonably certain that Senator Spooner will be reelected without regard to the conditions laid down for him in the State platform. The Iowa Democratic convention, also held in September, was interesting chiefly for its protracted contest over the question whether or not to endorse the Bryan Kansas City platform. Such endorsement was finally refused by a vote of 384 to 344.

Politics in California.

In the great State of California the Republicans have brought forward a striking personality as their candidate for governor. Dr. George Cooper Pardee, who secured the nomination on the sixth ballot, after the collapse of the strong movement for the renomination of Governor Gage, is, like his father before him, a prominent physician of Oakland. He has also, like his father, served a

term as mayor of that city. He is a graduate and a regent of the State University of California, studied several years in the University of Leipsic, and represents professional standards and good citizenship at their best. This is not regarded as a Democratic year in California, and that party is reported as being more apathetic than usual. Its nominee for governor is the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, city attorney of San Francisco, and a man of recognized qualifications.

In Southern States.

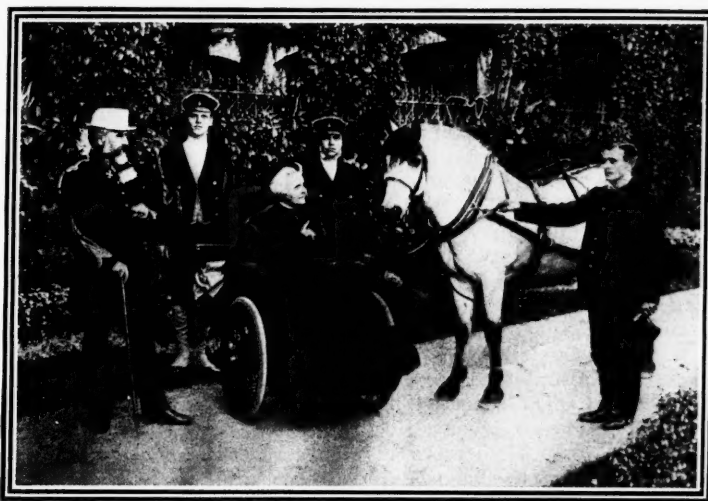
In the Southern States the elections of November are merely a perfunctory ratification of the results of the real contest in the Democratic primary elections. It is thus a settled fact that Gov. William D. Jelks is to have another term as chief executive of Alabama, and that in South Carolina Mr. D. C. Heyward, a rice planter thirty-eight years of age,—who has not been a political figure heretofore, and who represents the conservative element,—is to be the next governor by virtue of a victory at the primaries won against the Tillman element. Mr. Asbury C. Latimer, who will succeed Mr. McLaurin in the United States Senate, belongs, on the other hand, to the Tillman wing of the party. Arkansas, like Vermont, has an early State election, and on September 1 the usual Democratic majority was rolled up, and Gov. Jefferson Davis was awarded a second term.

This Country as an Exemplar.

Without the slightest show of aggressiveness, the United States has of late done many things to engage the attention of the world at large. Two matters were before the European public last month which set the Government of the United States in a position that won the approval of wise and humane people. One of these was the arbitration at The Hague of a question in dispute between the United States and Mexico. It was not a question that in any manner threatened a breach of good relations between the two republics, but it was one which had to be settled somehow, and which lent itself peculiarly well to the processes of arbitration. So it happens that the United States sets the world an example by being the first great nation to avail itself of the services of the Hague Tribunal. Mr. Stead has revisited The Hague, and has written us an article upon this case and its relations to the arbitration movement in general (see page 419). Another matter also reflected credit upon our State Department. It is well known that the Jews of Roumania are leaving their country in large numbers in consequence of discriminating laws against them, which are almost incredibly severe and unjust,

and which make it well-nigh impossible for them to pursue any of the ordinary means of livelihood. The greater part of these unfortunate Roumanians have been coming to this country, and they do not form a desirable class of immigrants. Protests to the Roumanian Government through our own minister have been unavailing. Secretary Hay has, therefore, sent a strong statement of the case to the great European powers which were signatories to the Berlin treaty of 1878, to which treaty Roumania owes its existence as an independent kingdom. Mr. Hay calls attention to the fact that Article 44 of the Treaty of Berlin prescribes equality for all classes in Roumania in terms that are obviously violated by the present policy which excludes the Jews from agriculture, the professions, and most of the trades, and thwarts and handicaps them at every turn. The British Government promptly recognized the force of Mr. Hay's argument, and opened negotiations with the other European powers, which may result in a conference on the subject of the condition of the Roumanian Jews.

The Monroe Doctrine in Theory and in Practice. The Monroe Doctrine has been a leading topic of discussion in the European press of late, but not to any very intelligent or effective end. That doctrine will, of course, be best justified, first, by our vigilant show of both ability and readiness to maintain it; and second, and not least important, by our use of it always for good and beneficent objects. We have been much in evidence in Caribbean waters and at the Isthmus of Panama of late; but, quite apart from the Monroe Doctrine, we are bound by treaty stipulations to protect the Panama Railroad and maintain order on the isthmus. Apropos of the continued revolutionary disturbances which required the presence of our warships last month, it ought soon to become evident on all sides that the simplest and the cheapest way to maintain order there is to secure the transfer of sovereignty from Colombia to the United States. The isthmus is no essential part of Colombian territory, and that republic would be far more compact and easily managed if the State of Panama were detached. Far simpler than negotiating for perpetual canal rights would be a negotiation for the sale and transfer of the



KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA AND HIS QUEEN ("CARMEN SYLVA").

isthmian strip from Colombia to the United States for a gross sum. In any case, the United States is destined henceforth and forever to protect and police Panama both by sea and by land. A possible issue involving the Monroe doctrine is said to be finally settled as a result of the Danish elections last month, which removes all doubt as to the completion of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

The Troubles of Haiti. The current revolution in Haiti, which has been proceeding for several months in the somewhat desultory fashion of most Latin-American revolutions, was brought sharply to the public attention by a somewhat startling incident early in September. The gunboat *Crête-à-Pierrot*,—which was commanded by Admiral Killick, and which was aiding the revolutionary movement organized last spring by General Firmin,—seized the German merchant steamer *Markomannia* on September 2, and took possession of war munitions that were being carried to the provisional government of Haiti. On September 6, the German gunboat *Panther* destroyed the *Crête-à-Pierrot* at the entrance of the harbor of Gonaïves, a city in possession of the revolutionists. According to the newspaper reports, the commander of the German gunboat demanded the surrender of the *Crête-à-Pierrot*, but before this could be accomplished Admiral Killick personally fired one of the magazines. The Germans thereupon trained their guns upon the boat and completed its destruction. Admiral Killick and a few others went down with their vessel. Killick's father was a Scotchman and his mother a Haitian.

personify the Monroe Doctrine in a very disagreeable manner, and to have designs, incidentally, upon Acre. It is well to believe that this does not represent the most intelligent opinion in Brazil. The one object of the Monroe Doctrine, so far as the Brazilians are concerned, is to give them the moral backing of the United States in holding every foot of territory against European aggression, and in maintaining and developing their republic in their own fashion. The Monroe Doctrine means that the United States would

not willingly see Brazil suffer loss from French designs by way of French Guiana on the north, nor yet from alleged German designs through colonization in the South.

The Stubborn Coal Strike.

The unfortunate anthracite coal strike had lasted for some five months as these pages were closed for the press late in September, with the almost complete deadlock still unbroken. The group of associated railroads which had formed a monopoly in anthracite coal mining, and had established an artificial control over output, price, and market, were squarely met, on the other hand, by the combination of men who had taken advantage of the Pennsylvania laws relating to the qualifications of miners to establish an almost equally firm monopoly control over the supply of labor necessary to operate the mines. The really aggrieved and defrauded party in all this situation has been the public, which has been shamefully inconvenienced. The operators, who had made a tight monopoly out of mining and selling coal, are immediately responsible. It is not satisfactory, therefore, that these operators should come before the public with arguments and complaints about the unreasonableness of their laborers. Men who have assumed to acquire control of an article essential to common use and welfare ought to be wise and skillful enough to keep on good terms with their workmen. They are rather absurd when they affect an injured air because coal miners associate themselves in trade unions for the purpose of making the best contract they possibly can in the sale of their labor. Private ownership of coal mines is subject to the public policy and well-being; it is not at all an indefeasible right. The right of workmen, on the other hand, to stand out for the best terms possible, and to associate themselves for the better accomplishment of their purposes, is too fundamental to be questioned. The miners have been perfectly willing from the outset to submit their claims to any sort of impartial arbitration. The operators, on the other hand, have never for a moment dared to arbitrate anything. The only reasonable answer from the standpoint of the aggrieved public to the stubborn operators is simply this: Men who refuse to arbitrate ought to be men skillful enough in the conduct of their business to be able to carry it on without break or interruption, and without annoying the public with the friction of their internal problems.

A Mere Matter of Free Contract.

The practical issue involved is not one of right or wrong, any more than is the making of any other employment contract. It is simply that the miners are



TO ROOSEVELT.—From Tagarella (Rio Janeiro).

(The above cartoon is from a weekly journal of politics and affairs published at Rio de Janeiro—of course, in the Portuguese language—called *Tagarella*. It is accompanied by a poem in four stanzas, which accuses the United States, under the tutelage of Roosevelt, of wishing to carry on further annexation. But this policy, it declares, has its dangers and anxieties; and while the "Monroe crowd" may push their policy by force in other directions, Brazil won't stand it.—"no, sir" (*nao senhor*)! "Why," says this Portuguese rhymester, "do you send your iron tub, which you call by the Indian name *Iowa*? If you propose to put your claws on Acre, you had better leave;" with more to the same effect.)

trying to sell their labor at a high price, while the operators are trying to buy it cheap. The operators affect superiority, and say that the miners ought to take the wages that the employers are willing to pay. Their arguments have been irrelevant, but their tactics have been eminently practical. They have simply closed the mines, put up the price of coal, waited for the miners to run out of funds, and counted upon starving them into submission. Neither side has been entitled to much sympathy. Public attention should have been devoted to the finding of a solution for the benefit of the people who want to buy coal at a reasonable price, and who want to prevent the myriad indirect disturbances that come from protracted industrial disputes. The only monopolies that justify themselves are those which can show that by virtue of unified control they are serving the public more regularly and more cheaply. The anthracite monopoly is the worst in this country, because it exists solely for the sake of maintaining highly artificial and improper prices. Attempts in the earlier part of September to end the strike through political pressure were unavailing. It was the impression later in September that the strike would end in the course of a very short time through some disguised and roundabout concessions on both sides that would not wholly sacrifice the silly pride that had been standing in the way of arbitration, or some other common-sense solution of the quarrel.

*Business
in General.*

In spite of such a depressing factor as this long-drawn-out coal strike, —which never would have occurred if the men who are so busy in promoting railroad and industrial consolidations were fit to deal with labor problems,—the business conditions of the country are marvelously good. This, of course, is due, not to the gentlemen who promote trusts, but to the skill, intelligence, and industry of the American people as a whole, to the richness of the soil, and to the favoring climatic conditions that have given us bountiful crops. The optimistic corn-crop estimates of August were modified in September as a result of premature frosts in the Northwestern States; but the crop will still be very large. Foreign trade has continued good, our imports thus far this year being considerably greater than in any previous year of the country's history. Exports, on the other hand, have sunk below those of any year since 1898. This is due wholly to a falling off in the export of our agricultural products, which, in turn, may be attributed mostly to the shortage of last year's crops. Taking the aggregate volume of the five principal cereal crops of the coun-

try, it is estimated that we shall this year produce about a thousand million bushels more than last year, this representing an increase of more than 30 per cent. This difference ought to have a very favorable effect upon both internal and foreign trade during the year to come.

*Public Revenue
and the Tariff
Question.*

In spite of the enormous reduction of national revenue by the abolition of internal taxes imposed at the beginning of the Spanish War, the income of the Government at Washington has continued to be embarrassingly superabundant. This has been due principally to the unexpected increase of imports and of the large duties paid thereon, which, in turn, is the result of a period of continued prosperity that has led to an unprecedented demand for costly fabrics, and luxuries of all sorts. Our own people have been complaining very much of the methods of our great corporations in their successful invasion of foreign markets by the device of selling abroad, not only at lower prices than those of foreign manufacturers in their own countries, but much cheaper than these same American corporations sell to us here at home. This is a game, however, that other people can play; and undoubtedly the English, German, and French manufacturers have lately been making special efforts to sell in American markets, and have made their prices low to catch the trade. Much of the newspaper criticism of American manufacturers for selling cheaper abroad than at home has been lacking in intelligence and in knowledge of business methods. The only thing now to be seriously feared is that the agitation in favor of tariff reform, and against large industrial combinations that manufacture tariff-protected goods, should arouse distrust, and so bring about a state of business depression. There is no reason at all why the tariff situation should be made the football of politicians to the exclusion of the knowledge and judgment of business men and economic experts.

*Some British
Topics.*

The British Parliament will assemble again after recess on the 16th of October, with quite enough on its hands to make certain a strenuous if not a turbulent session. The Irish situation is troublesome in the extreme, and the new phases of the land question must be dealt with by methods invented to meet the fresh emergency. The Balfour government, furthermore, is obliged to take up and endeavor to pass the education bill which was carried over from the last session,—a bill calling for the public support of church schools, and reversing the policy of public elementary education entered upon thirty years ago. This school question is

uniting again all the Liberal and Radical elements. The remarkable change of political sentiment in the country, as shown some weeks ago by the special election in a Leeds constituency, has again been shown still more strikingly by a contest for a vacant Parliamentary seat at Sevenoaks, where the large normal Tory majority disappeared almost incredibly. Furthermore, the South African question is bound to have all sorts of annoying sequels. The general colonial situation is not what Mr. Chamberlain would like to have it. His conference of colonial premiers proved inopportune. If it had not been held, and if men of the great prestige of the premier of the Canadian Dominion and the premier of the Australian Commonwealth had not been in London to make protest in the very face of the Colonial Secretary, the plan of suspending the self-governing constitution of Cape Colony would not have been frustrated.

As matters stand, the Colonial Office is embarrassed by the fact that the majority of the members of the Parliament at Cape Town are connected with the so-called Afrikaner Bond, which favors the Dutch race and is leniently inclined toward those who aided the Boer republics in the recent war. Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Colony premier, is carrying on his government through the support of the Dutch element. Meanwhile, the Boer generals now in Europe have presented to Mr. Chamberlain a bill of demands on behalf of

their people that has made John Bull fairly gasp with astonishment and rage at such presumption and impertinence. The generals demand the completest sort of compensation for all losses of private property during the late war; ask grants of money in aid of the Boer widows and orphans; demand the restoration of confiscated lands; urge the immediate carrying out of full amnesty, the prompt return of the Boer war prisoners, the cessation of military government, the establishment of local home rule, the re-cession to the Transvaal of the district that was given to Natal, and a good deal else in the same line. These demands were met by Mr. Chamberlain's refusal in general and in particular to comply with most of them; but they led none the less to unpleasant discussions.

*Sir Wilfrid
Laurier in
Paris.*

The independent tone assumed by the governments of Australia and Canada has not been wholly agreeable to England of late, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reception in Paris on his recent visit, which was with as much honor as if he were the head of a great independent state, caused a little discomfort to British leaders of a certain advanced imperial-federation school. Sir Wilfrid is reported as having had protracted conferences with the French Foreign Office on the establishment of commercial relations under which Canada would make the same tariff concessions to the French republic that she has already made to England. It was further proposed that Canada and France should jointly subsidize a direct steamship line.



THE GOLFER (BALFOUR) AND THE SEVENOAKS (apropos of a recent by-election).

"H'm—I don't know how I'm to get over this. I can't get through it."

From *Westminster Budget* (London).

*Some French
Matters.*

The excitement in France over the firmness of the government in enforcing the laws against the unauthorized schools of the religious orders has greatly abated. External questions have, in turn, absorbed the attention of the French press. The somewhat aggressive tone of M. Pelletan, the picturesque Minister of Marine, in several recent speeches, has formed a subject not merely of local discussion in France, but of wide international comment. One of these speeches was delivered



M. PELLETAN, FRENCH MARINE MINISTER, MAKING A SPEECH.

at Ajaccio, in Corsica, where he discoursed with much frankness on French power and influence in the Mediterranean, and demanded the thorough fortification of Corsica as a link between the mother country and African France, and a strategic base against Italy. Another of his speeches was at Biserta, on the coast of Tunis, where the French have been carrying out a great project for the improvement of the harbor and port, and its fortification as a modern naval rendezvous and stronghold. M. Pelletan's allusions to England, Germany, and Italy were regarded in many quarters as offensive, indiscreet, and incomprehensible, in view of the fact that the orator was actually in power as a member of the cabinet. But it is better to regard his speech as evidence, first, of the rapid recovery of French self-confidence in her international position; and, second, as having been meant rather as a scientific setting forth of French strategic plans and projects than an expression either of boastfulness or of hostility. Undoubtedly the French are disposed to do what they can to cultivate good relations in various directions, and it is known that they are particularly desirous of gaining a strong influence over Spain. The popular French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, who represented the Spanish at Washington with such wisdom and tact during the recent war, is going to Madrid to help promote close relations between the two neighboring powers. He will be succeeded at Washington by M. Jusserands, a brilliant diplomat and author, who has been serving France as minister at Copenhagen.

German Concerns.

The Emperor of Germany made his visit to Posen in the opening days of September, and rode bravely with his retinue through silent streets, past rows of undecorated houses. The Polish people made no disorder, but showed their feelings by abstaining from any manifestations of welcome. The great manœuvres in Eastern Prussia, attended by American as well as by English and European visiting officers, went off with no little *éclat*. In spite of the Kaiser's attempt at a mildly conciliatory speech in Posen, there is no sign of reconciliation. The Germans are buying up

the estates of Polish landowners in order to colonize them with German-speaking Prussians, and the Poles of all the world, through secret societies and otherwise, are in turn bringing concentrated support to the discontented people of their own race. Meanwhile, social and economic unrest are apparent throughout most parts of Germany. The bankers have been in session to defend capitalistic interests; the manufacturers are up in arms against the proposed tariff changes in the interest of the agriculturalists; the Socialists have been holding a congress opposing militarism, and demanding various reforms. There seems to be nothing new or noteworthy in Germany's external relations, which are, at least, as harmonious as usual.

Affairs in the Orient.

The English are, however, in no very pleasant state of mind toward Germany, and they are particularly apprehensive of Germany's designs in the Persian Gulf. There have been many dispatches of a contradictory nature regarding the Russians in Manchuria. It is said that they are about to begin turning that country over to China, province by province; but if Manchuria does not prove henceforth to be Russian rather than Chinese, we shall be greatly mistaken. India has been having much-needed rainfalls, and the crop prospects are favorable, so that gradual recovery from famine conditions is apparent. The Japanese Parliamentary elections have been held, with the result that Marquis Ito's party has a majority of seats in the new Parliament, and will control the situation.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From August 21 to September 20, 1902.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 21.—Idaho Republicans nominate John T. Morrison for governor, endorse President Roosevelt for 1904, and adopt a platform favoring tariff revision and an anti-trust amendment to the federal Constitution.

August 22.—President Roosevelt begins a twelve-days' tour of New England.

August 25.—In the Alabama Democratic primaries, Gov. William D. Jelks is renominated for governor.

August 27.—California Republicans nominate Dr. George C. Pardee for governor.

August 28.—The Nevada Silver party unites with the Democrats, nominating John Sparks (Dem.) for governor, and Representative F. G. Newlands for United States Senator....North Carolina Republicans hold a convention composed entirely of white men.

September 1.—In the Arkansas election the Democratic ticket receives the usual large majority, Gov. Jefferson Davis being reelected.

September 2.—In the Vermont election the Republican candidate for governor, Gen. J. G. McCullough, fails of a majority of all the votes cast, and the choice of governor is thrown into the Legislature; P. W. Clement, the local-option, high-license candidate, is a close second to the Republican candidate....Delaware Union (Addicks) Republicans make nominations for minor offices.

September 3.—Iowa Democrats nominate for minor offices, and refuse, by a vote of 384 to 344, to reaffirm the Kansas City platform....Ohio Democrats make nominations for minor offices, and reaffirm the Kansas City platform, with an endorsement of William J. Bryan; the convention is controlled by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland....California Democrats nominate Franklin K. Lane for governor.

September 4.—Wisconsin Democrats nominate Mayor David S. Rose, of Milwaukee, for governor, and refuse to reaffirm the Kansas City platform.

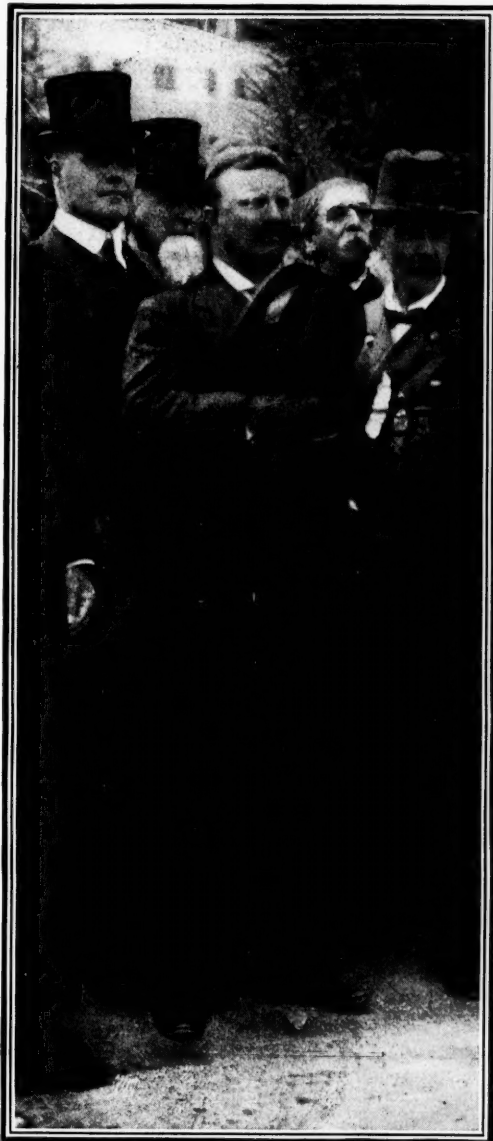
September 5.—Idaho Democrats renominate Gov. Frank W. Hunt, and reaffirm the Kansas City platform.

September 6, 7.—President Roosevelt visits Chattanooga, Tenn.

September 8.—In the Maine election, Gov. John W. Hill (Rep.) is reelected by a plurality of 27,538, and the four Republican candidates for Congress are elected....Bench warrants are issued at St. Louis, Mo., for 18 members and ex-members of the House of Delegates, charged with bribery in connection with street-railway legislation.

September 9.—In the South Carolina Democratic primaries, D. C. Heyward is nominated for governor.

September 10.—Texas Republicans nominate George P. Burkitt for governor, and endorse President Roosevelt for 1904....Washington (State) Republicans endorse the nomination of President Roosevelt for 1904....Colorado Democrats nominate Judge Edward C. Stimson for governor, and reaffirm the Kansas City plat-



Photographed for the New York Tribune.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ACCOMPANIED BY SECRET SERVICE OFFICER WILLIAM CRAIG.

(Mr. Craig was killed at Pittsfield, Mass., on September 3, by a trolley car colliding with the President's carriage. In the picture he stands at the extreme left.)



KING EDWARD HUNTING DEER IN THE ISLE OF ARRAN.

form....New Hampshire Democrats nominate Henry F. Hollis for governor.

September 11.—Utah Republicans endorse President Roosevelt for 1904....Idaho Populists nominate O. H. Andrews for governor.

September 12.—Nevada Republicans nominate E. S. Farrington for governor....Colorado Republicans nominate James H. Peabody for governor.

September 16.—Delaware and Utah Democrats nominate for minor State offices....Washington (State) Democrats reaffirm the Kansas City platform....Announcement is made that Representative David B. Henderson, of Iowa, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has declined a renomination to Congress because of disagreement with the Republicans of his district on the question of tariff revision....President Roosevelt starts on an extended Western trip, speaking on the tariff, trusts, and reciprocity.

September 17.—Connecticut Republicans nominate Abram Chamberlain for governor, endorse President Roosevelt for 1904, and adopt a platform opposing general tariff revision....Alabama Republicans nominate J. A. W. Smith for governor, and endorse President Roosevelt for 1904....New Hampshire Republicans nominate Nahum J. Batchelder for governor, and endorse President Roosevelt for 1904....Massachusetts Democrats nominate Col. William A. Gaston for governor, and refuse to reaffirm the Kansas City platform.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 21.—A French decree fixing the export bounties on sugar is made public....Dr. J. W. Smartt is announced as the leader of the Cape Colony Progressives, succeeding Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the premier.

August 22.—In the Japanese general election the Seiyun-Kai party (Marquis Ito's party) obtains 192 seats,

the Progressives 104, the Imperialists 20, and the Independents 59.

August 25.—The Chinese Government sanctions the new tariff.

August 26.—The troops of the Haytian provisional government are reported to have sustained a hotly contested engagement with General Firmin's revolutionary forces.

August 28.—The corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, adopts a plan for the extension of Newcastle Quay at a cost of \$4,000,000.

September 2.—General Zontcheff, president of the Macedonian Committee, is arrested and taken to Sofia.

September 3.—Elections for members of the upper house of the Danish Rigsdag are begun.

September 4.—The party in power wins a signal victory in the Danish elections, thus assuring the ratification of the treaty with the United States for the cession of the West Indian islands.

September 5.—A defeat of the provisional government's troops is reported from Hayti.

September 9.—The bill authorizing a loan of \$35,000,000, the minimum price of issue being 90, the maximum interest rate 5, the loan to be payable in forty years, passes the Cuban House of Representatives by a vote of 48 to 2.

September 14.—A great meeting assembles in Phoenix Park, Dublin, to protest against the enforcement of the Crimes act.

September 16.—The Dutch Parliament is opened by Queen Wilhelmina in person....The British national debt shows an increase of \$313,597,540 as the result of the Boer War.

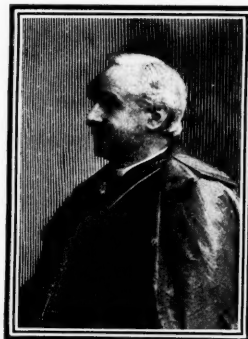


Photo by Rockwood.

BISHOP J. M. FARLEY.

(Named by the Pope as successor to Archbishop Corrigan, of New York).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 22.—It is officially announced in Paris that M. Jusserand has been named to succeed M. Cambon as French ambassador to the United States.

August 25.—A parcel post is inaugurated between the United States and Great Britain....An order of the Porte commands the satisfaction of all demands made by the United States upon Turkey....Germany, Great Britain, and France protest against the blockade of Venezuelan ports.

August 27.—The King of Italy is welcomed by the Emperor of Germany at Potsdam.

August 28.—The appointment of Mgr. Guidi as apostolic delegate to the Philippines is announced at Rome.

August 29.—Japan consents to submit to arbitration the question of liability of foreigners to the house tax....The new Chinese tariff treaty is signed by the representatives of Austria, Germany, England, Belgium, Japan, Holland, and Spain....It is reported that a basis

of agreement on the Acre question has been reached by Brazil and Bolivia.

September 5.—The British commercial treaty with China is signed.

September 7.—The Haytian revolutionist (Firmenist) gunboat *Crête-à-Pierrot*, flagship of Admiral Klink, is sunk by the German gunboat *Panther*.

September 8.—Albanians oppose with violence the establishment of a Russian consulate at their capital.

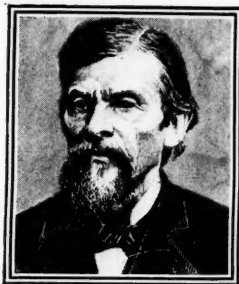
September 10.—Russian officials in Manchuria are ordered to expel foreigners from the province.

September 11.—The United States battleship *Wisconsin* and the cruisers *Cincinnati* and *Panther*, with a battalion of marines, are ordered to the Isthmus of Panama for the purpose of protecting American interests while the Colombian revolution is in progress.

September 15.—Hearings are begun in the "Pious Fund" arbitration case between the United States and Mexico before the international court at The Hague (see page 419).

September 16.—The French Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, in a speech at Bizerta, uses language offensive to England, Italy, and Germany.

September 17.—Secretary Hay addresses a note to the powers that are parties to the Berlin Treaty, urging that Roumania be compelled to ameliorate the condition of the Jews.



THE LATE GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

August 21.—The White Star steamship *Cedric*, the largest ocean liner afloat, is launched at Belfast....Natives are killed by earthquakes on the island of Mindanao, P. I.

August 22.—A severe eruption of Mont Pelée, Martinique, is reported....Governor Taft is welcomed back to Manila with a great popular demonstration....Mont Alto, in the southwest part of Italy, is in eruption, and earthquakes are felt near St. Petersburg, Russia.

August 25.—Harry De Windt, the explorer, completes the trip from Paris to New York overland, except for Bering Strait, in 248 days....In the naval manoeuvres off the New England coast, the "White Squadron" surrenders to the "Blue," after an ineffectual attempt to enter Salem Harbor and hold it against the opposing ships.

August 30.—The Sultan of Binadayan, Mindanao, held as a hostage by the American troops, is killed in an attempt to escape....A violent eruption of Mont Pelée, Martinique, destroys the village of Morne Rouge; about one thousand lives are lost.

September 1.—The Propaganda at Rome decides to recommend the appointment of Bishop John M. Farley as successor to Archbishop Corrigan....The British Trades Union Congress opens its annual session in London.

September 3.—President Roosevelt narrowly escapes

death from a trolley car running down his carriage near Pittsfield, Mass.; William Craig, of the Secret Service, whose duty it was to accompany the President, is killed.

September 4.—The bituminous coal strike in West Virginia is ended....A terrific eruption of the Soufrière volcano is reported.

September 5.—The Pope confirms the choice of Bishop Farley to succeed Archbishop Corrigan, of New York.

September 6.—Charles R. Flint's steam yacht *Arrow* covers a measured nautical mile on the Hudson River in 92 seconds (see page 454).

September 8.—Earthquake shocks are felt in the Pyrenees and in India....General Chaffee orders a vigorous campaign to be begun against hostile Moros on the island of Mindanao, P. I.

September 9.—The army manoeuvres in Germany are begun.

September 10.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Belfast.

September 14.—McKinley memorial services are held in many American cities and towns.

September 17.—In the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, mines and washeries to the number of 57, producing 28,050 tons, are reported in operation.

September 18.—Lieutenant Peary arrives at Sydney, N. S., on his return from his Arctic voyage begun four years ago.

September 19.—In a stampede at a session of the National Negro Baptist Convention at Birmingham, Ala., more than one hundred persons are killed and many others seriously injured.... Captain Sverdrup, the Arctic explorer, returns to Norway on the steamer *Fram*, after a four years' voyage.... Stanley Spencer, the English aeronaut, sails his airship for thirty miles over the city of London.

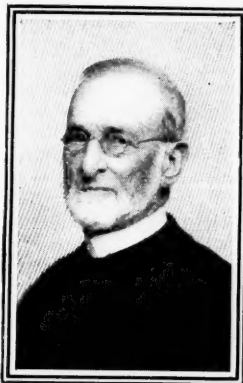


Photo by Rockwood.

THE LATE DR. THOMAS GALAUDET.

(Successful instructor of deaf-mutes.)

OBITUARY.

August 21.—Gen. Franz Sigel, veteran of the German revolution of 1848-49 and of the American Civil War, 78.

August 22.—Sir Thomas Jamieson Boyd, ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 84.... Rev. Dr. James K. Hazen, of Rich-

mond, Va., secretary of publication of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, 69.

August 23.—Peter S. Hoe, of Montclair, N. J., last surviving member of the original firm of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, 81.

August 24.—Archduchess Marguerite Sophie of Austria, 32.

August 25.—John C. Bullitt, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, 78.

August 26.—Ex-Gov. George Hoadly, of Ohio, 76.... Col. William H. Hubbell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., com-

mander-in-chief of the National Order of Spanish War Veterans, 55.

August 27.—Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, prominent in work for deaf-mutes, 80....Sir Campbell Clarke, Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, London, 67....Levi C. Bird, prominent lawyer and politician of Wilmington, Del., 60....Mrs. Charles S. Tingay ("Ada Gray"), actress, 68.

August 28.—George Douglas Brown, of London, author of "The House with the Green Shutters," 33....Levi Sprague, of Lowell, Mass., formerly president of the Erie Telephone & Telegraph Company, 92....William Ball, of Michigan, breeder of merino sheep, 70.

August 29.—Congressman Reese Calhoun De Graffenreid, of Texas, 43....Ex-Congressman William C. Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 71....Capt. Samuel Basse, prominent in Washington and Oregon politics for the last forty years, 71....Lyman P. White, the "Father of Brainerd," Minn., 91....James Doel, England's oldest actor, 98.

August 30.—Theodore F. Seward, of Orange, N. J., originator of "Don't Worry" clubs and Golden Rule Brotherhood, 67....Alfred D. Jones, of Omaha, said to have been Nebraska's first settler, 87.

August 31.—Gen. Tyree Bell, one of Forrest's brigade commanders in the Civil War, 87....John Trivett Nettleship, the English painter and author, 61....Ex-Judge Samuel Treat, of Missouri, 87.

September 2.—Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston, clergyman and author, 65 (see page 448)....William F. Howe, the noted criminal lawyer of New York, 75....Judge Albert H. Horton, formerly chief justice of Kansas, 65....Edward Taylor Schenck, of Ithaca, N. Y., a well-known New York lawyer, 87.

September 3.—Lord Connemora (Rt. Hon. Robert Burke), who was twice Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England, 75....Major Charles A. Smylie, of New York, president of the National Licorice Company, 44....Secret Service Agent William Craig, of President Roosevelt's bodyguard, 42.

September 5.—Prof. Rudolf Virchow, of Berlin, the noted pathologist (see page 425), 81.

September 6.—Philip James Bailey, the English author, 86.

September 7.—Daniel Waggoner, the richest ranch owner in Texas, 76....Dr. Claudius Buchanan Web-

ster, the oldest living alumnus of Dartmouth College, 87....Ex-United States Senator William N. Roach, of North Dakota, 62....Miss Bertha M. Waters, of Glastonbury, Conn., one of the foremost painters of the American school in Paris, 26....Rev. C. F. Zimmerman, editor of the *German Evangelical Magazine*, 59....Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, former president of the British Association, 76.

September 8.—Ex-Congressman William Coleman Anderson, of Tennessee, 65.

September 9.—Dr. T. A. J. van Asch van Wyk, the Dutch Minister of the Colonies, 53....William Allen Butler, of Yonkers, N. Y., lawyer and author, 77....Rev. Dr. George C. Seibert, professor in the German Theological Seminary of Newark, N. J., 74.

September 10.—Jesse Cox, a prominent Chicago lawyer, 59....Wilson Guy, of Hampton, Va., who supervised the construction of the Confederate ram *Merri-mac*, 74.

September 12.—Ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, 67....Ex-Chief Justice Charles B. Andrews, of Connecticut, 68....Rev. Dr. William C. Pierce, a pioneer Methodist minister of Western Reserve, 87.

September 13.—Gen. John H. Forney, of Jacksonville, Ala., who was a major-general in the Confederate army, 73....Col. William A. Rafferty, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, 60.

September 14.—William S. Stratton, the millionaire miner of Colorado Springs, Col., 54....Samuel D. Babcock, the New York financier, 81.

September 15.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams, of Salem, Mass., a noted artist, 77....Justice Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, who recently retired from the United States Supreme Court, 74....Col. William A. Banks, of Bryan, Texas, a veteran of the Civil War and prominent in educational work in the South, 59.

September 17.—Robert Bonner Bowles, comptroller of the currency in President Cleveland's second administration, 46.

September 18.—Peter Doerhoefer, the Louisville tobacco manufacturer, 86.

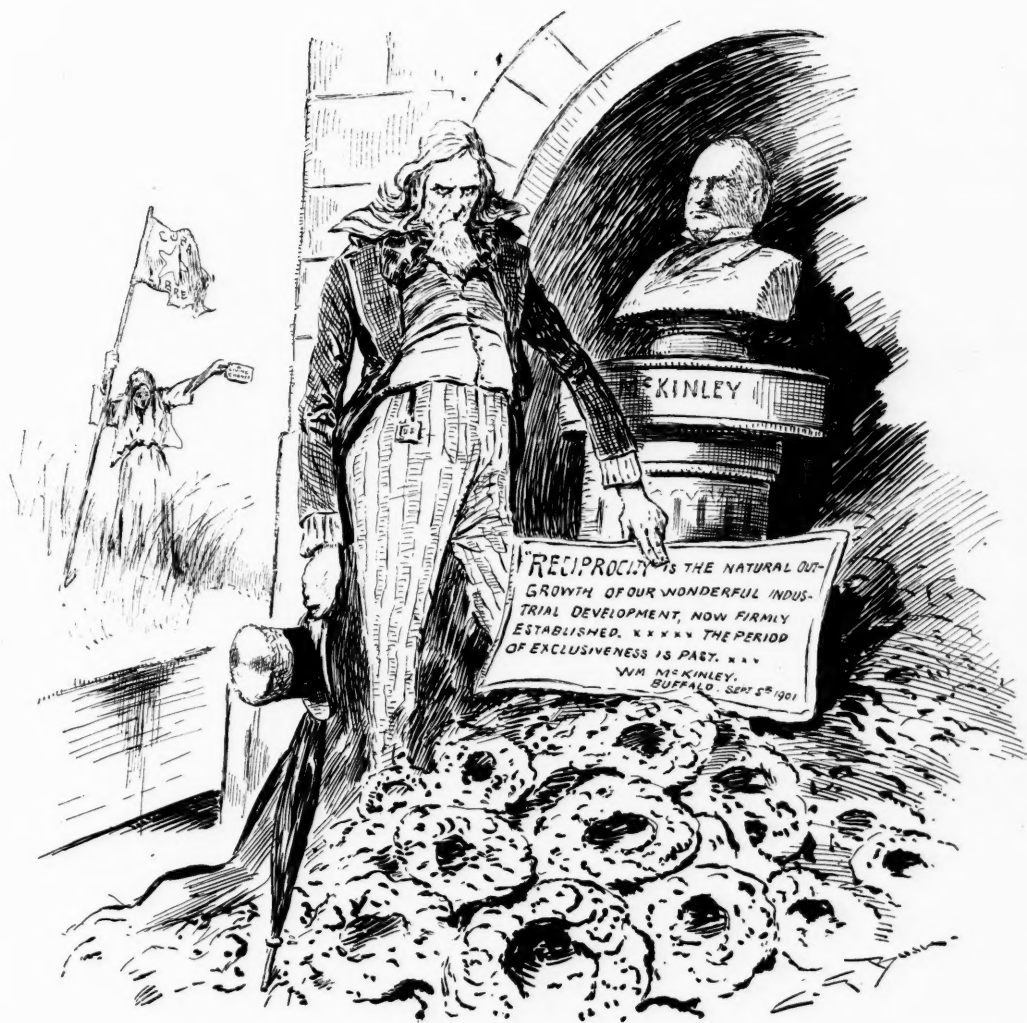
September 19.—Charles H. Latrobe, a noted civil engineer, of Baltimore, 69....Rev. Dr. John Stebbins Lee, first president of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., 82....Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, 66.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions have been announced for this month: American Missionary Association, at New London, Conn., on October 21-23; National Irrigation Congress, at Colorado Springs, Col., on October 6-9; National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and affiliated societies, at Washington, on October 6-11; International Press Union, at Washington, on October 7; American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, at Atlanta, Ga., on October 7-10; Farmers' National Congress, at Macon, Ga., on October 7-10; National League of Republican Clubs, at Chicago, on October 2-3; Union Veteran Legion, at Chicago, on October 8-11; American Friends Conference, at Indianapolis, on October 21; Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Boston, on October 9-12; United Irish League of

America, at Boston, on October 19-21; German Epworth League, at St. Louis, on October 16-19; Disciples of Christ, at Omaha, on October 16-23; Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on October 22-24; American Society of Municipal Improvement, at Rochester, N. Y., on October 7-9; Methodist Missionary Conference of the World, at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 21-24; National Household Economic Association, at Milwaukee, on October 22-24; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Oberlin, on October 14-17; International Horticultural Congress, at New York City, on September 30-October 2; the American Humane Association, at Albany, N. Y., on October 15-17; and the National League of Republican Clubs, at Chicago, on October 2.

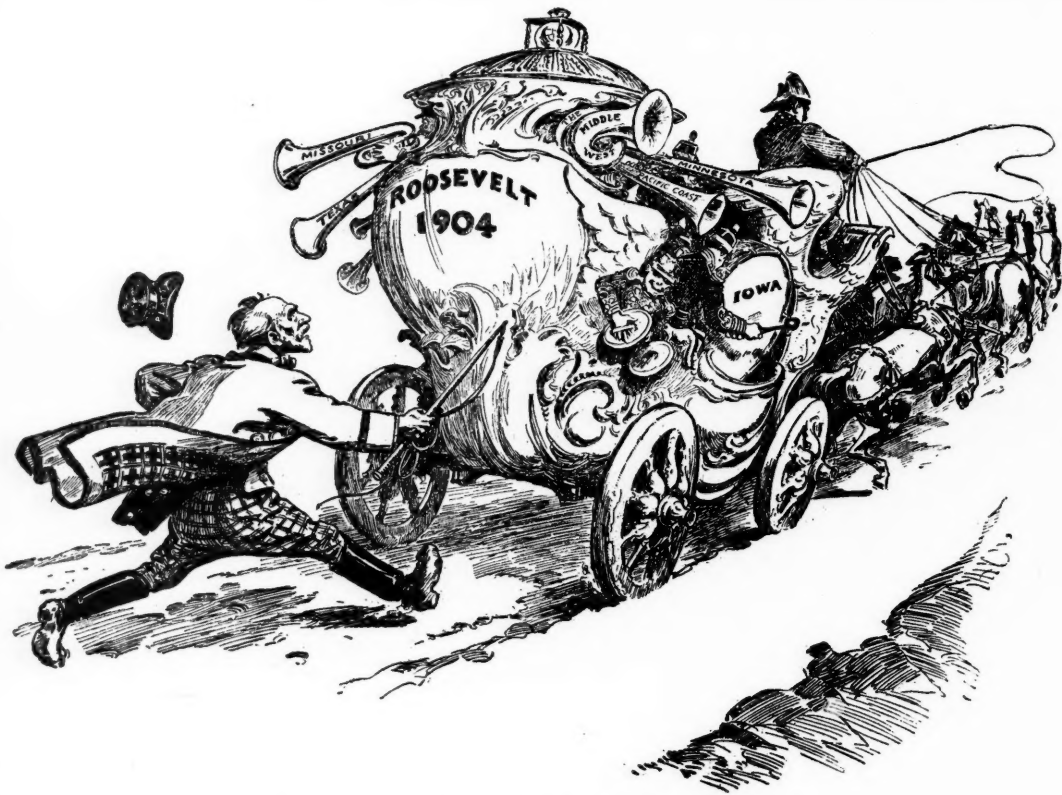
CURRENT POLITICS IN CARTOONS.



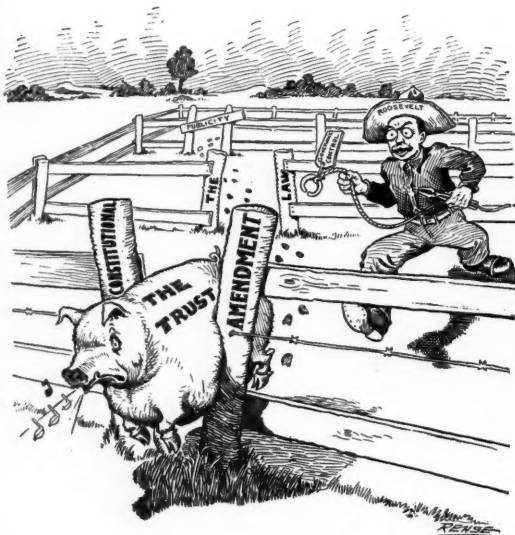
"LEST WE FORGET."—From the *World* (New York), September 14, 1902.

THE cartoon that we reproduce above, from a drawing by Mr. Charles G. Bush, appeared in the *New York World* last month on the first anniversary of the death of President McKinley. The Republican party would do well if it took this quotation from Mr. McKinley's last speech as one of its principal mottoes in the present campaign. The country unmistakably demands some modification of the existing tariff sys-

tem. Mr. McKinley a year ago declared that the time had come for changed trade relations with other countries, and that reciprocity, rather than free trade, ought to be the Republican method of recognizing the fact that our industries have outgrown the period of infancy, and can more than supply the home market. The cartoons that follow are mostly devoted to topics of interest in the current political discussions.



THE HANDWRITING ON THE BAND WAGON.—From the *Herald* (New York).



A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.—FAST AND TIGHT.
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



THE WISDOM OF NON-OPPOSITION TO A STAMPEDE.
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).



PRACTICING THE PARTY SLOGANS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



OH, NO, WE ARE NOT CANDIDATES,—
WE'RE LOOKING AROUND FOR FUN;
THERE'S PLENTY OF TIME TO CHANGE OUR MINDS
IF WE CONCLUDE TO RUN.

From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



"ISN'T IT RATHER SUDDEN, MR. TOM L. JOHNSON?"

From the *World* (New York).



VERY LIKELY.

"Yes, the Democratic nomination for President will probably fall between Dave Hill and Bryan."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



A GOOD MOUNT MAY HELP SECURE A BETTER ONE.

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



ONLY HIS NEIGHBORS FAIL TO PATRONIZE UNCLE SAM'S BIG STORE.
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

Mr. Nelan's cartoon at the top of this page is meant to have a bearing upon current criticism of the fact that under existing tariff protection our large American industrial interests sell much more cheaply in foreign markets than here at home. The real question, of course, is whether, if the tariff wall were battered down, our home manufactures would not suffer so much as to make wage reduction necessary in order to carry on business in competition with foreigners. Mr. Bowman, of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, has a very humorous cartoon apropos of certain speeches in which the Secretary of the Treasury has attempted to

deny that the trusts have been principally fostered by the tariff. Mr. Bartholomew, of the *Minneapolis Journal*, makes a cheerful defense of the young Cuban republic in proposing to treat us as we have been treating her in the matter of tariff exclusiveness. It will be a good thing for all concerned when our tariff fence is extended to include the long-suffering island.



THE TRUSTS: "Mamma! mamma! There's my mamma!"
SECRETARY SHAW: "My dear child, you have no mother. You just groved!"—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



FOLLOWING AN ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE.

UNCLE SAM: "You young rascal! What are you up to?"
CUBA: "I'm just a-buildin' a high-tariff fence like yours."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

MISS CANADA (to her guardian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on his return from England and France): "So you've seen my two grandmothers; how do you like them?"

SIR WILFRID: "Well, my dear, they are both so charming that I'm surprised they don't know one another better."

From *Punch* (London).



"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN" (CANADA IN FRANCE).

UNCLE SAM: "Why, she actually seems to like it; and to think I might just as well have been a-sittin' there with her!"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE SOUTH AFRICAN OLIVER TWIST.

THE BOER: "Please, sir, I want some more."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO AT THE OPENING OF THE HAGUE COURT.

BY W. T. STEAD.

ON September 15, the first case which has been referred for adjudication to the Hague Court was opened. The event, which will probably be remembered in history long after all the other items of intelligence which fill the newspapers at the present moment are forgotten, was marked by no ceremonial. The question at issue that has to be decided is comparatively small, and the dispute which will be settled this month would be speedily forgotten by all mortal men were it not that it will be remembered in the history of the human race that it was for the settlement of such a dispute that the first court under the Hague Convention was opened in the capital of the Netherlands.

There is a strange fitness in things. For three years, since the Conference of Peace broke up, no use whatever has been made of the convention drawn up by that parliament of peace for the amicable settlement of international disputes. For that delay the British Government must bear the whole responsibility. The supercilious refusal by English ministers to accept the plaintive and oft-repeated entreaty of President Krüger to settle their dispute with the South African republic on the lines of the Hague Convention administered a blow to the cause of arbitration the full extent of which is very imperfectly realized.

It would have mattered little if war had been entered upon by some other power than England, say, for instance, by one of the powers which acquiesced reluctantly, and under what may be regarded as moral duress, in the framing of the arbitration convention; but that England, who, through her distinguished representative Lord Pauncefoot, had taken the lead in affirming the principle of arbitration before the world, should have been the first power to trample the principle under foot the moment she thought that she could attain her ends by a cheap and easy war, gave courage to all the enemies of arbitration to heap ridicule upon the principle which they had reluctantly accepted, and to do their utmost to bring the court at The Hague into ridicule and contempt. It is an open secret that some, at least, of the governments who signed the convention under the constraining influence of the Czar's prestige and popular enthusiasm for the



M. DE MARTENS OF RUSSIA.

(The world's greatest international lawyer and one of the arbitrators for the United States.)

cause would be very glad if the Hague Court were dissolved.

There was also a natural reluctance even on the part of some governments which were not so hostile to the cause of arbitration to be the first to call the court into active existence. Now, however, the war being over, it is extremely satisfactory to know not only that the court is to sit to adjudicate an international dispute, but that the initiative should be taken by the United States of America. The new world is the first to take advantage of the new court established by the parliament of peace for the settlement of the disputes of the nations.

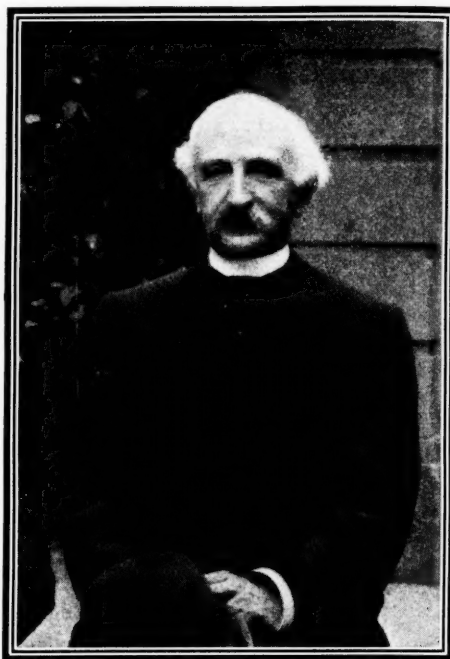
It is also good that the dispute should be one between two republics. In this respect republics are setting an example, for it is always well for republics to set an example to monarchies.

The first question which is brought before the court,—although in itself a mere trifle concerning the ownership of a capital sum of something over \$700,000,—is one which possesses an historical and religious significance of the first rank.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT CASE.

The Church having failed to perform its manifest duty of acting as peacemaker and arbiter of the disputes of the world, the laymen have at last, after the lapse of many centuries, taken the task into their own hands, and the Hague Tribunal is the work of laymen. It is constituted by temporal governments, from whose deliberations the spiritual power was sedulously shut out. But what is the first question that is to be brought before this lay tribunal, constituted by secular governments for the settlement of international disputes? It is a question of ownership of property which was originally given by pious founders for the extension of the Catholic Church. The matter in dispute, stripped from all question of encumbering detail, amounts to this: When the frontier of Mexico stretched northward, so as to include the whole of the present State of California, certain sums of money were given to the Society of Jesus for the purpose of carrying on its operations in California. Toward the close of the eighteenth century the then Pope suppressed the Jesuits, and the society, being driven out of Mexico by the faithful Catholic government of that date, lost control of its possessions, the administration of which was then undertaken by the Mexican Government.

After passing through various changes of the methods of administration, the Mexican Government undertook to appropriate the Jesuit funds and pay 6 per cent. interest on their capital value to the administration of the Catholic Church in those regions where the property lay. In 1846,



M. ASSER OF HOLLAND
(One of the arbitrators for Mexico.)

Mexico and the United States went to war; and the northern part of California passed by conquest to the American Government. The Mexican Government claimed that the annual 6 per cent. interest which it owed to the Catholic Church should be paid to the Catholic Church in its own curtailed dominions. The United States Government claimed, on the other hand, that the Catholic body in the ceded Mexican territory, now the State of California, was entitled to its proper share in the original endowment.

From the year 1848 down to the year 1868 the dispute went on, without any settlement having been arrived at, but in 1868 the question whether the Mexican Government ought to disgorge the proper proportion of the original funds for the benefit of the Catholic Church in the State of California was referred to arbitration by a mixed commission. Sir Edward Thornton, then British ambassador at Washington, was selected as the arbitrator; and in the year 1869 he gave his award, which was to the effect that in justice and equity the State of California was entitled to half of the original bequest, and he decided that the Mexican Government must pay over to the American Government the arrears of twenty-one years of interest upon half of the property in question. This they did, but since

1869 they have refused to pay a penny more, and have appropriated the whole of the annual interest to the Catholic Church in the republic of Mexico. For thirty-three years this has been a source of dispute between Washington and Mexico, and it is this question which is now to be referred to the Hague Court for decision.

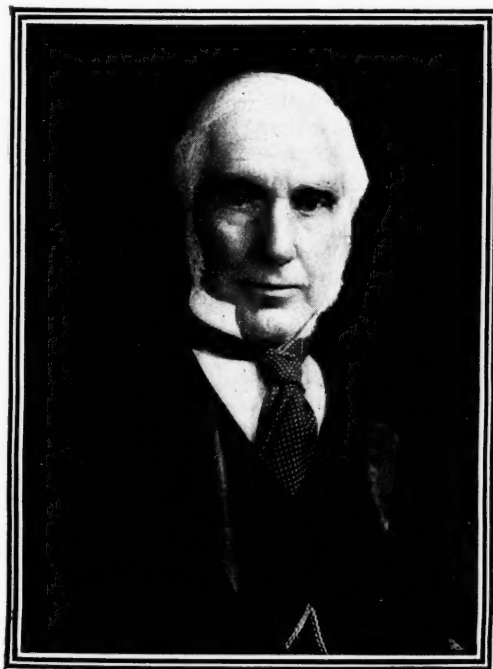
The capital sum involves about \$715,000. The Americans plead that Sir Edward Thornton's award settled once for all the justice of their claim to this sum, which is one-half of the total value of the property originally left to the Jesuits. The Mexicans, on the other hand, deny that Sir Edward Thornton's award bound them in the future. It dealt only with the question of the arrears up to 1869. The Americans contend that by Sir Edward Thornton's award the question became what is technically called *res judicata*. This is denied by Mexico on various grounds.

THE PRECISE POINTS AT ISSUE.

The first question, therefore, that the Hague Tribunal will have to decide is whether Sir Edward Thornton's decision was final as to the proper distribution of the original Jesuit fund, or whether it was not. If the Tribunal finds that the arbitral decision of 1869 ought to be as

binding in international law as it would be in common law, then the question will be settled without any necessity for going into the merits of the case. If, however, they should decide otherwise, the Hague Court will have to deal with the whole matter, and all manner of interesting questions will come up for decision. Among these, one of the most interesting is whether the funds originally left by pious founders to the Jesuit order were left to them for a political purpose or solely for the purpose of religious propaganda; and another question is whether the present Catholic Church in California is the legal successor of the Catholic Church which existed under the Catholic government.

The precise terms of reference are embodied in a protocol of an agreement made between the two governments of the United States and the republic of Mexico, "for the adjustment of certain contentions arising under what is known as the Pious Fund of the Californias," which was signed at Washington on May 22, 1902. This protocol, after a recital of the fact that the subject was submitted to a mixed commission in accordance with a convention dated July 4, 1868, and that the commission adjudicated the question at issue adversely to the republic of Mexico, and made an award of twenty one years' interest, amounting altogether to the sum of \$904,700, which sum had been fully paid and discharged in accordance with the terms of the said convention, proceeds as follows:



SIR EDWARD FRY OF ENGLAND.

(One of the arbitrators for the United States.)

Whereas, the United States of America, on behalf of said Roman Catholic bishops, above named, and their successors in title and interest, have since such award claimed from Mexico further installment of such interest, and have insisted that the said claim was conclusively established, and its amount fixed as against Mexico, and in favor of said original claimants and their successors in title and interest under the said first-mentioned convention of 1868 by force of the said award as *res judicata*; and have further contended that apart from such former award their claim against Mexico was just, both of which propositions are controverted and denied by the republic of Mexico, and the high contracting parties hereto, animated by a strong desire that the dispute so arising may be amicably, satisfactorily, and justly settled, have agreed to submit said controversy to the determination of arbitrators, who shall, unless otherwise herein expressed, be controlled by the provisions of the international convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, commonly known as the Hague Convention, and which arbitration shall have power to determine:

1. If said claim, as a consequence of the former decision, is within the governing principle of *res judicata*; and

2. If not, whether the same be just.

And to render such judgment or award as may be meet and proper under all the circumstances of the case.

These contentions, the protocol proceeds to state, are to be referred to the special tribunal constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention, the first meeting of which for the selection of an umpire was to take place on September 1, while the commencement of the hearing was fixed for September 15. All arguments, statements of fact, and documents should be concluded within thirty days after that date, unless the court decided upon a further extension of time not to exceed thirty days. Whatever sum is awarded by the tribunal must be paid within eight months of the date of award. Each of the parties shall pay its own expenses, and one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, including the pay of the arbitrators. If either party is dissatisfied with the award, revision is permitted, if a demand for such revision is made within eight days after its announcement. The question whether revision shall or shall not be allowed must be settled within five days after it is demanded, and within ten days proofs must be submitted, and counter-proofs within a further period of ten days. Arguments must be submitted within ten days after the presentation of all proofs, and a judgment or award given within ten days thereof.

If the court does not decide upon any extension of time the award may be expected on October 15, and if no demand for revision is made by October 23, the award will be final and conclusive as to the matters presented for arbitration. If, however, matters do not go so expeditiously, that is to say, if the court allows a further period of thirty days, and if revision is claimed and granted, the award may not be given until November 15, after which revision may postpone the final decision until January 7, 1903.

MEXICO'S CONTENTIONS.

By a reference to the diplomatic negotiations which preceded this reference to arbitration it is possible to forecast the nature of the arguments which will be adduced before the tribunal at The Hague. Mr. Mariscal, the Secretary of State of the Mexican Republic, at first put forward the plea that the matter was not one for diplomatic intervention, but should be tried before the courts of Mexico. This contention was afterward abandoned by the Mexican Government, and need not be considered here. The second objection raised by the Mexican Secretary of State deals with the question whether or not the decision of the mixed commission of 1868 constitutes a definite decision as to the question in dispute. Mr. Mariscal concedes the principle of the *res judicata* as governing the decisions of tribunals created for international arbitration. But he maintained that the

award of 1868 was not conclusive in the present case for two reasons:

A. Because in deciding the case submitted to the mixed commission of 1868, that tribunal exceeded its jurisdiction, inasmuch as the claim put forward was not one of the class agreed to be submitted by the convention in question.

B. Because the establishment of the amount of interest annually accruing in the case, and payable under the decree of October 24, 1842, is not any portion of what Mr. Mariscal terms the decisory part of the award, and that hence the principle of *res judicata*, etc., does not apply.

To the first of these objections the American reply is conclusive. If the commission of 1868 pronounced judgment on a claim which was not one of the class agreed to be submitted by the convention in question, the Mexican Government ought to have taken this objection at the time. The Geneva Tribunal upon the Alabama claims had insisted upon taking indirect claims into consideration. But when the indirect claims were brought forward by the United States Government the British Government at once declared that it did not regard such claims as embraced within the submission to the tribunal. But Mexico did not follow the British example. She deliberately argued and submitted the question whether the claim came within the terms of the convention before the arbitral tribunal created by it. The decision was against her, and she complied with and acquiesced in the award. In accepting the award Mexico necessarily accepted it with all its consequences.

As to the second objection, that the establishment of the amount of interest annually accruing is not any portion of the decisory award, and hence the principle of *res judicata* does not apply to it, the American Government meets this by a direct contradiction. The fixing of the amount of interest annually accruing was in their opinion a decisive part of the award, and carried with it logically a recognition of the justice of the claim of the American Government for the payment of such interest for each year that has passed since the award. The Mexican Government makes a further objection of another kind. They maintain that the Catholic Church of California to-day is not the legal successor of the Catholic Church which existed in California under the Mexican Government, and derives no title from it. If such a contention were admitted, it is contended on behalf of the United States that it would destroy the identity of the cities of San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Cruz, and Los Angeles, with the Mexican pueblos to which they succeeded respectively, and in virtue of which succession they enjoyed large and valu-



M. SAVORNIN LOMAN OF HOLLAND.
(One of the arbitrators for Mexico.)

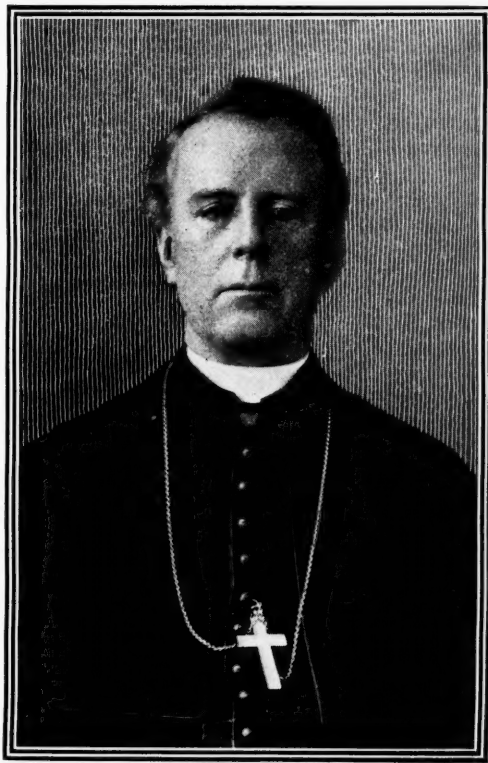
able properties. Such destructive effect of a change of sovereignty has never been recognized in any system of jurisprudence. This question was argued before and passed upon by the commission of 1868. Roman Catholic citizens of California, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana are all interested in this matter, because the Territories which they reside in were embraced within the benevolent intentions of the founders, which were coextensive with the claims of the Spanish monarchy to temporal dominion.

Should the Hague Tribunal decide that the matter is *res judicata*,—or, to use the words with which the Dreyfus trial made us all familiar, a *chose jugée*,—the question will cease and determine. If, however, they should go into the question on its merits, it is possible that they might make a decision of policy rather than of law, and provide for either a reduction of the rate of interest,—for 6 per cent. is rather heavy according to modern standards,—or they might suggest that all future claims should be extinguished by a voluntary payment of the whole capital sum in dispute by the republic of Mexico to the United States. This, however, is to stray into regions of speculation which may have become out of date by the time this paper is printed.

Apart from the technical legal question, is it possible to conceive of a more interesting question, or one which more strikingly illustrates the shifting of authority from the ecclesiastical to the temporal power?

PERSONNEL OF THE COURT.

The question would never have arisen if it had not been for the action of the Pope in suppressing the Jesuit order at the end of the eighteenth century. The whole dispute turns upon whether a certain sum of money shall or shall not be allocated to the use of certain Catholic communities in the State of California, or whether it shall be devoted entirely to the use of Catholic communities in the republic of Mexico. Yet this question, which would seem to be eminently one for the decision of an ecclesiastical court, is raised by diplomatic action between two governments, one of which is freethinking and the other Protestant, and its decision is referred to a court primarily consisting of four arbitrators, one of whom, M. de Martens, is a Greek-Orthodox; another, Sir Edward Fry, is an English Prot-



ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
(Now at The Hague in support of the American case.)

estant; a third, M. Asser, is a Jew; and the fourth, M. Savornin Loman, is a Dutch Protestant. Should these four arbitrators be unable to agree, the question will be referred to an umpire, whom the four,—who are respectively Greek-Orthodox, Jew, and Protestant,—agree among themselves to nominate. Should they decide that the question is not a *res judicata*, this heretical court will have to decide, among other things, whether moneys left to the Society of Jesus in the eighteenth century were given for political or for religious purposes, and whether the Catholic Church in English-speaking California is the same Catholic Church as existed there when it was ruled by Mexico. Yet, in the opinion of the Catholics themselves, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure a tribunal more certain to decide the case upon its merits.

Of M. de Martens, who was the first of the arbitrators named by the American Government, it is impossible to speak too highly. Long ago I gave him the *sobriquet* of "the Chief Justice of Christendom," on account of the honorable part which he has taken in almost every important arbitration of recent times. Sir Edward Fry is one of the ornaments of the English judicial bench—a man eminently fair, open-minded, and free from any of the bias of the partisan. M. Savornin Loman, former Minister of Justice of the Netherlands Government, is one of the most distinguished lawyers in Holland. M. Asser, who was appointed at the eleventh hour in place of the Italian who was originally nominated, but who was unable to take his seat owing to the unexpected death of his wife, is one of the most eminent and judicially minded of all the members of the Hague Conference. He was the arbitrator selected by the Russian and American governments in an arbitration the award of which is not yet published. The case of Mexico will be pleaded before the court by no less distinguished a counsel than M. Beernaert, who is himself one of the judges of the International Court, and who is, beyond question, much the most eminent living Belgian. The arbitrators met on September 1 for the purpose of nominating an umpire, and chose for that office Dr. H. Matzen, president of the Danish Landsting. The formal pleading was begun on September 15, and the decision will have to be given in thirty days. The proceedings, therefore, will naturally be watched very closely by all those who are interested in the cause of international arbitration, and there is every reason to anticipate a satisfactory and final decision of a dispute which in one form or another has created friction between two American governments for fifty-four years.

I had the pleasure of visiting The Hague in

August, and saw for the first time the premises which had been secured for the use of the court. It is a building in the Prinzengracht, fronting on a canal, which is shortly to be drained, and the space now occupied by the canal converted into a broad esplanade. The premises are taken on a five years' lease, at the remarkably low rent of \$500 a year. The house does not stand by itself, but has a prettily laid out garden in the rear. It has been fitted up for the use of the court, and on the walls are hung portraits of the sovereigns, prime ministers, and plenipotentiaries who took part in the founding of the court. The room where the council meets for the purpose of auditing the accounts and superintending the operation of the bureau is furnished with chairs, each of which bears the name and the arms of the power for the use of whose diplomatic representative it is. Another room is set apart for the library, for the replenishing of whose shelves the modest sum of \$200 a year is allocated by the economical council. Besides the court room in which the court will sit to adjudicate upon disputes brought before it, there are also retiring rooms, secretaries' rooms, and other necessary accommodation. The bureau as an office is commodious, supposing that arbitrations are occasional; but if the practice became general of referring disputes to the adjudication of the Hague Tribunal, it is quite evident that the present premises will be insufficient and inconvenient. But the prudent Dutch Government and the somewhat skeptical members of the council decided to proceed tentatively, and so they have provided for the headquarters of the tribunal modest premises which can be procured at a minimum cost, but are in singular contrast to the hopes entertained by those who founded the Hague Tribunal. It was perhaps well to walk before we ran, and it is better to begin on a small scale at first, rather than to launch out on to a great expenditure such as would certainly be required for the Supreme Court of Nations.

Much will, of course, depend upon the result of the first arbitration. If it passes off well, and is rapidly followed by other appeals to the same tribunal, we may anticipate that quarters more in keeping with the importance of the court and in a more convenient location will be obtained, and that the new premises will be furnished and equipped with the best library of international law to be found anywhere in the world. The need for such a court, and the need for strengthening the court which has already been established, so as to enable it to take note of infractions of the conventions drawn up at the conference, is obvious to all who take an interest in such questions.

RUDOLF VIRCHOW, EXPONENT OF THE DEMOCRACY OF LEARNING.

I.—THE CAREER OF GERMANY'S GRAND OLD MAN OF SCIENCE.

BY OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD.

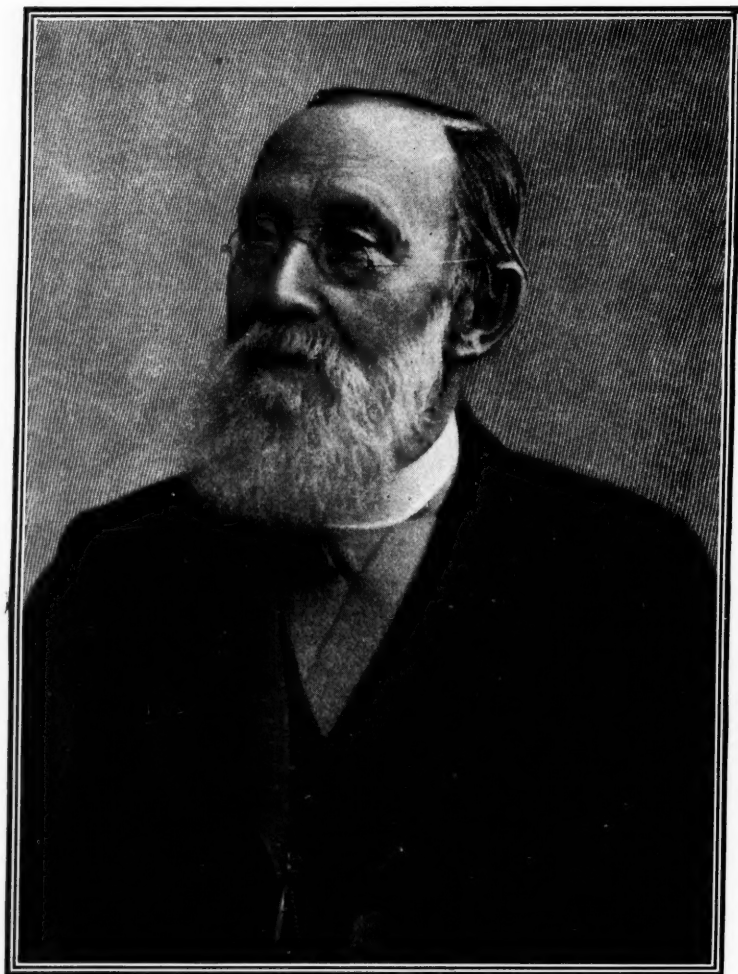
THERE died in Berlin, on September 5, one whose claim to immortality rests upon the surest foundation,—upon inestimable services to mankind, through his contributions to the science of healing and to knowledge of the human body. Of the names that are bound to live, Napoleon's will always be at one extreme of the list and Rudolf Virchow's at the other. For, above all else, Virchow was a lover of peace, an advocate of disarmament, a believer in the sacredness of human life, an enemy to wars, which he thought the source of most evils of the state, and a man whose whole life was given to increasing the knowledge and skill of physician and surgeon, that the average human existence might be prolonged, and death defeated at bed-sides where death had triumphed ever since the memory of man.

Yet, though it must ever be recorded that the practice of medicine owes its elevation from a trade to a science to him more than to all the rest of the medical discoverers of the twentieth century, it would be more accurate to say that he gave one of his lives to the art of healing. Not without reason did the Berlin public declare that when this little scientist died he would be found to be four men, and not one. Many a man has attained an honored place among writers and scientists by contributions no more valuable or extensive than those which came from Virchow's pen about Egyptology and archæology. Learned men have been honored by universities, the great scientific societies, even by nations, for less useful achievements than Virchow's determination of the measurements for comparative anthropology and his collections of race data which made him at once a pioneer and a leader in ethnology. Almost any ambitious teacher and investigator in any field of science would estimate his activity in terms of greatness could he leave behind him one-third the original contributions to knowledge which bear Virchow's name upon their title pages. But, in addition to all this, it was given to Virchow, throughout his four-score years, to be a great citizen and a great commoner. If he proved, as one medical writer has put it, the blood relationship of medical scientists to investigators in every other field of science, he also

made plain beyond dispute, in his own person, the kinship of politics and science, and demonstrated that he who wields the "Pathologist's Sword" can still find time for the duties of a public career as well as those of every-day citizenship.

In the domain of scientific learning is the truest democracy. Citizenship in it is citizenship in a world where there are neither artificial boundaries nor race jealousies. When urged, in the early seventies, to resign from the French scientific societies, Virchow indignantly refused. It was as much of a duty and a pleasure with him to dilate on Russian advances in caring for the public health, or to tell English and Italian scientific men what they owed to their own early investigators, like Glisson and Morgagni, as it was to praise his own countrymen and their achievements. None of the great honors and distinctions showered upon him could ever shake or affect his supreme modesty. This was ever strengthened by his chastening belief that where one's actual achievement falls so far behind one's goal and aims there is no room for pride. A born democrat and a liberal, this belief, as well as his scientific training, made him always one of the people. Indeed, he first attracted public attention and first won the distrust of royalty by his report upon the typhus epidemic of 1848 among the poor weavers in Silesia. Then still a young and unknown physician, his whole soul was stirred by the poverty, the overcrowding, the starvation, among those who were not only fellow countrymen, but fellow men and women. He denounced their condition, and the government that was responsible for them, in the strongest terms. From that moment he was a marked man; from that moment dated his enlistment in the cause of humanity.

Born in Schivelbein, near Stettin, in Pomerania, of middle-class parents, his life up to that time had in no way suggested the brilliant and superlatively useful career before him. He had left the gymnasium at seventeen, and had gone at once to Berlin to study medicine. On getting his degree as *Unterarzt*, in 1843, he had been made pro-sector at the *Charité* Hospital; and, in 1847, external lecturer in pathology at the Uni-



THE LATE PROF. RUDOLF VIRCHOW.

versity of Berlin. But the outspokenness of his report on the Silesian weavers, as well as his adherence to the Liberal movement which convulsed Germany in 1848 and 1849, temporarily terminated his career in Berlin, and led to his expulsion from his position. The South German University of Würzburg was, however, quick to perceive his value, and gave him its chair of pathology, rightly ignoring, if it did not sympathize with, his devotion to the cause of the people.

Here Virchow reconquered his Berlin position, and rose to lasting fame by the publication, in 1856, of his work entitled "Cellular Pathology." Pathology has been defined as "the science of disease, or of life under morbid conditions." Before Virchow devoted his master mind to them little or nothing was known as to the pro-

cesses which actually constitute disease. Medical men treated their patients, not with any knowledge of the conditions which had led up to illness, but merely tried the effects of drugs upon the symptoms that presented themselves without regard to the causes of which the symptoms were the result. Virchow proved that the cell is the unit of life in the healthy or unhealthy body, and that every cell is the outgrowth of another cell. It was his theory that the most abnormal cellular conditions are the results of injurious agencies at work on normal cells. Other great minds had already progressed considerably in this direction, among them Schwann, Müller, and Paget, but to Virchow must be given the credit for completing the theory and presenting it as a whole, so that it could be grasped by the entire medical world,

and became the basis of all medical theory. The study of bacteriology was an immediate consequence, although it seemed at first in conflict with Virchow's theory, and out of bacteriology have grown antiseptic surgery and the other marvelous developments of our modern operative science.

From the time of his resumption of his Berlin chair, Virchow's literary and scientific activity was incessant. Until his final illness he never ceased to work and teach. Continuing the publication of his "Archives of Pathological Anatomy and Physiology and of Clinical Medicine," which he had founded in 1847, and which are now, for the first time, without his supervision, Virchow wrote upon widely ranging topics. Physiology, public and school hygiene, epidemics and endemics, hospitals,—civil and military,—criminal law, military medicine, the cleaning of cities, the reform of medicine—these are some of the general medical heads under which he wrote. Upon the inflammation of blood vessels, the formation of the human skull and the cerebral substances, on swellings, tumors, embolisms, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and many other subjects he used the pen and displayed the knowledge of the specialist. "Goethe as a Naturalist," "Annual Reports of Advances in Medicine Throughout the World," "The Graves of Koban," and many valuable archaeological works might almost be said to have been the pastime and recreations of his intellect, which frequently gave nineteen hours out of the twenty-four to intense mental labor. In the interest of his friend Schliemann, the discoverer of Troy, he found time to travel in Nubia, Egypt, and the Peloponnesus, and no one ever hinted that in these side issues any trace of the amateur was to be found either in his writings or in his historical deductions. If a jack of many trades, he was essentially and absolutely master of them all. And it goes without saying that a mind like this was not contented until it had assimilated one after another of the living languages.

Throughout all this wondrously busy career he was not only the teacher of medical students from all over the world, who gathered in his lecture room to see the extraordinary skill with which he used his knife, but also the instructor of the public at large. For years he taught for the Berlin Association of Artisans, in what might now be called a "University Extension" movement, and put all his heart into the work of spreading a knowledge of science among the poor and the great middle classes. He never had a qualm as to the results of imparting education to the masses, nor feared that little knowledge which a catching phrase has made a "dangerous thing." Truth was for him ever the goal

to be sought, the god to be worshipped, and there were none to whom he was not willing to carry the facts which science and his own creative ability had brought to light. As if this were not proof enough of his readiness to serve the people, he brought about the construction of one hospital and one museum after another, through his own initiative or the support which his unrivaled prestige enabled him to give to others. Even Berlin's transformation from an exceptionally unhealthy to a notably healthy city is laid at his door.

VIRCHOW'S GREAT SERVICES TO THE STATE.

All this would alone have marked his devotion to the common weal and would have made him as one apart among his brothers in learning, for men like Helmholtz, Darwin, and Pasteur were content with the laboratory and its rewards. Not so Virchow. The highest kind of patriotism, the most conscientious pride in the civic life of which he was a part, impelled him to take office. How he found time to be a conscientious legislator, and even to be a partaker in the social life of the capital, it is impossible to explain. But the fact remains that he was for forty-two years one of Berlin's most faithful city councillors. Moreover, this did not satisfy his desire to serve his state, and in 1862 no fewer than three constituencies elected him to the Prussian Chamber, in which he served for sixteen years, and speedily rose to be the leader of the Liberal party by sheer ability and undaunted political courage. After city and state there was still the empire, however, and in its popular governing body, the Reichstag, Virchow served from 1880 to 1893, until turned out by the ungrateful Social Democrats.

It was in the Prussian Chamber that he rendered his greatest legislative services. Never an orator, his speeches were clear, forcible, and marked by intense earnestness, and as such they always attracted attention. Bismarck found it necessary to cross swords with him time and again. So natural and so outspoken a radical was naturally a red flag to the wonderful but unscrupulous Chancellor. How could the bureaucracy or aristocracy admire a man who would have his countrymen ground arms whatever the nation's perils? How could they admire one who again and again arraigned the Prussian ministry as he had arraigned it on his return from Silesia? How could the blood-and-iron patriots else than abhor one who, in 1865, defeated the attempt to create a German navy? Or who had, in 1863, forced the Chamber to pass a resolution condemning the government? His success in the latter matter so irritated Bismarck as to

lead him to challenge the undersized, spectacled professor to a duel, which was fortunately prevented, but the threat of which did not induce Virchow to soften his language, often described as violent and smacking of the demagogue by those who felt the lash of his tongue. Nor did his being deprived of the rectorate of the University of Berlin, in 1887, for a period of five years, affect his championship of what he considered the right. So great a man was above both the rewards and punishments of offended royalty. In the wars of 1866 and of 1870-71 he proved to his political opponents that he possessed the cheaper patriotism by conducting the first ambulance trains into the hostile territories, and devoting to the Red Cross work his extraordinary talent for organization. And all the while, if there was a hospital to be built, a new quarter to be laid out, the police to be reorganized, the drainage to be improved, the water supply to be increased, or the public health to be better safeguarded, it was always to Virchow that the magistrates of Berlin went seeking inspiration and the advice which always determined the action to be taken. Is it any wonder that the city has named its newest hospital after him, or that it buried him at its own expense as its most distinguished citizen?

Wherever placed, with whom he might come in contact, whether delivering the Huxley or Royal Society lectures in England, or showing a couple of Americans through the Berlin Eth-

nological Museum, or bowing before royalty, this king of science was ever a simple little gray man, "sincere, kindly, unassuming, absorbed in his subject, not in himself, crammed with information, profound and penetrating in thought, plain in utterance, the embodiment of accurate knowledge and sound judgment, the true servant of the truth."

Lord Lister, to whom antiseptics owes so much if not all, speaking as mouthpiece of England's learned societies at Virchow's wonderful eightieth birthday celebration in Berlin, on October 13, 1901 (like his seventieth, an event in the scientific world which drew its devotees from all quarters to the home of the Berlin savant), said: "All these bodies join in the recognition of your gigantic intellectual powers, in gratitude for the great benefits which you have conferred on humanity, and in admiration of your personal character, your absolute uprightness, the courage which has enabled you always to advocate what you believed to be the cause of truth, liberty, and justice, and the genial nature which has won for you the love of all who know you."

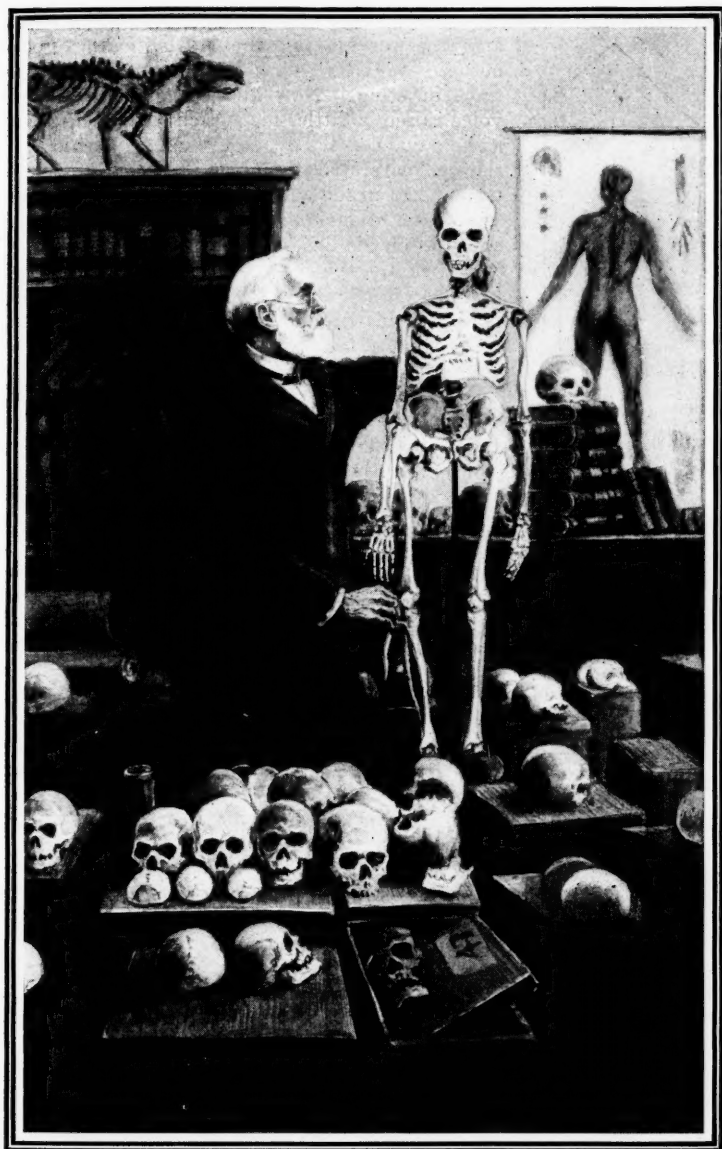
Few men have ever lived to have such homage paid and such praise bestowed upon them. None have found the applause of the multitude, the praise of the discerning, or the gifts of kings, of slighter moment, when compared with the satisfaction of high attainment or of ceaseless services on behalf of humankind.

II.—VIRCHOW THE TEACHER.

BY DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS.

IT seemed as if one encountered Virchow in whatever direction one turned in Berlin, and one felt that it was not without reason that his compatriots spoke of him as "the man who knows everything." At seventy-seven years he still had all the alertness of intellect and the energy of body that made him what he was. One found him at an early hour in the morning attending to the routine of his hospital duties, his lectures, and his clinical demonstrations. These finished, he rushed off, perhaps, to his parliamentary duties; thence to a meeting of the Academy of Science, or to preside at the Academy of Medicine or at some other scientific gathering. And in intervals of these diversified pursuits he was besieged by a host of private callers, who sought his opinion, his advice, his influence, in some matter of practical politics, of statecraft, or of science; or who, perhaps, merely came the length of the Continent that they might grasp the hand of the "Father of Pathology."

In whatever capacity one sought him out, provided the seeking was not too presumptuous, one was sure to find the great savant approachable, courteous, even cordial. A man of multifarious affairs, he impressed one as having abundance of time for them all, and to spare. There is a seeming leisureliness about the habits of existence on the Continent that does not obtain in America, and one felt the flavor of it quite as much in the presence of this great worker as among those people who, from our standpoint, seem never really to work at all. This was to a certain extent explained if one visited Virchow in his home, and found, to his astonishment, the world-renowned physician, statesman, pathologist, and anthropologist domiciled in a little apartment of modest equipment, up two flights, in a house of the most unpretentious character. It was entirely respectable, altogether comfortable, to be sure; but it was a grade of living which a man of corresponding position in America could



PROFESSOR VIRCHOW LECTURING TO A CLASS.

(Drawn by E. H. Williams, during a visit with the great scientist.)

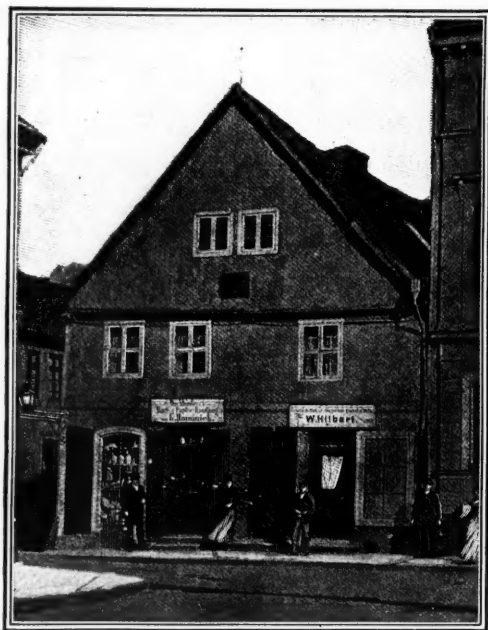
not hold to without finding himself quite out of step with his *confrères* and the subject of unpleasant comment. But here, in this city of universal apartment-house occupancy and relatively low average of display in living, it was quite otherwise. Virchow lived on the same plane, generally speaking, with the other scientists of Europe; it was only from the American standpoint that

there was any seeming disparity between his fame and his material station in life; nor do I claim this as a merit of the American standpoint.

Be that as it may, however, our present concern lies not with these matters, but with Virchow the pathologist and teacher. To see the great scientist at his best in this rôle, one should have visited the Institute of Pathology on a Thursday morning, at the hour of nine, as the writer did when last in Berlin. The institute building itself is situated close to the great Charité Hospital, and faces the series of low, unpretending structures which make up the famous bacteriological laboratories of Professor Koch. Virchow's institute is large by comparison with these, yet it also is distinctly unpretentious, not to say antiquated and shabby. For the moment, as in the past, it serves an excellent purpose, but it is about to be replaced by a new and more commodious building; indeed, it is possible that the change may have been effected within the past two years.

As we entered the lecture hall on the occasion referred to, we found the students already assembled and gathered in clusters all about the room, examining specimens of morbid anatomy, under guidance of various laboratory assistants. This was to give them a general familiarity with the appearances of disease products to be described to them in the en-

suing lecture. But what was most striking about the room was the unique method of arrangement of the desk or table on which the specimens rested. It was virtually a long-drawn-out series of desks winding back and forth throughout the entire room, but all united into one, so that a specimen passing along the table from end to end would make a zigzag tour of the room, pass



VIRCHOW'S BIRTHPLACE.
(In the village of Schivelbein.)

ing finally before each person in the entire audience. To facilitate such transit there was a little iron railway all along the center of the table, with miniature turntables at the corners, along which microscopes, with adjusted specimens for examination, could be conveyed without danger of maladjustment or injury. This may seem a small detail, but it was really an important auxiliary in the teaching by demonstration with specimens for which this room was peculiarly intended. The purely theoretical lectures of Professor Virchow were held in a neighboring amphitheater of conventional type.

Of a sudden there was a hum in the hush of voices as a little, thin, frail-looking man entered and stepped briskly to the front of the room and upon the low platform before the blackboard in the corner. A moment's pause for the students to take their places, and the lecturer, who, of course, was Virchow himself, began, in a clear, conversational voice, to discourse on the topic of the day,—which chanced to be the subject of the formation of clots in blood vessels. There was no particular attempt at oratory. Rather the lecturer proceeded as if talking man to man, with no thought but to make his meaning perfectly clear. He began at once putting specimens in circulation, as supplied on his demand by his assistants from a rather gruesome-looking collection

before him. Now he paused to chaff the assistant who was making the labels, poking good-natured fun at his awkwardness, but with no trace of sting. Now he became animated, his voice raised a little, his speech more vehement, as he advanced his own views on some contested theory, or refuted the objections that some opponent had urged against him, always, however, with a smile lurking about his eyes or openly showing on his lips.

Constantly the lecturer turned to the blackboard to illustrate with colored crayons such points of his discourse as the actual specimens in circulation might have left obscure. Everything had to be made plain to every hearer, or he was not satisfied. One can but contrast such teaching as this with the lectures of the average German professor, who seems not to concern himself in the least as to whether anything is understood by any one. But Virchow had the spirit of the true teacher. He had the air of loving his task, old story though it was to him. Most of his auditors were mere students, yet he appealed to them as earnestly as if they had been associates and equals. He seemed determined that his phraseology should gauge the level of their comprehension. Physically he was near to them as he talked, the platform on which he stood being but a few inches in height, and such physical nearness conduces to a familiarity of discourse that is best fitted for placing lecturer and hearers *en rapport*. All in all, appealing as it did almost equally to ear and eye, it was a type of what a lecture should be; not a student there but went away with an added fund of information,—which is far more than can be said of most of the lectures in a German university.

Needless to say, there are other departments to the Institute of Pathology. There are collections of beautifully preserved specimens for examination; rooms for practical experimentation in all phases of the subject, the chemical side included; but these are not very different from the similar departments of similar institutions everywhere. What was unique and characteristic about this institution was the personality of the director, and perhaps the best glimpse one could have gotten of this personality was to be gained by attending one of the demonstrative lectures of which a glimpse has just been given. First and last, these lectures covered the entire field of pathological anatomy. Many a physician from America, as from other lands, came to Berlin to hear them, and felt well repaid for the trouble. Indeed, this institute has been the fountain head of pathological knowledge ever since pathology took firm rank as an independent science.

THE "LIGHT CURE" AT COPENHAGEN.

PROFESSOR FINSEN AND HIS WORK.

BY JULIUS MORITZEN.

SOME six years ago the medical world watched with considerable curiosity the experiments of a young Danish physician, whose theories anent a "light cure" held out great promises. Since then the experimental stages have broadened until they include the realm of practicability. To-day no name in the scientific catalogue is better known than that of Prof. Niels R. Finsen, of Copenhagen. Since the discoveries of Pasteur, the Roentgen rays are, perhaps, the most wonderful addenda to the history of medicine. But while the latter may be termed the search lights of the modern surgeon and his class, in the particular field he has selected Professor Finsen stands absolutely alone.

The aim of Professor Finsen and the Finsen Medical Light Institute is the conquest of superficially-seated consumption and cancer through the medium of both natural and artificial light. Many skin diseases yield to the methods employed by the eminent discoverer. From a purely æsthetic standpoint, therefore, the light cure becomes a distinct boon to mankind.

His researches and methods have opened up a territory almost unknown until Professor Finsen led the way, not ten years ago. Professor Widmark, of Stockholm, it is true, was the first to prove conclusively that sunburn is caused, not by heat rays, but through certain chemical rays contained in the light. Finsen himself does not hesitate to admit the validity of the other's priority. But still to the Danish physician is due the knowledge that such and such rays in the sun's spectrum are bacteria-destroying, while others are of a healing and curative nature.

Working on this principle, bringing to his aid the electric current, experimenting constantly, ill, yet subjecting himself to personal tests in order to be certain, Professor Finsen stood ready finally to let others judge him by his performances. The highest medical authorities in Europe and the United States have visited the Finsen Medical Light Institute at Copenhagen, and as a result of their approval almost every large city in the world is making ready to establish a plant for the treatment of such diseases as yield to the Finsen concentrated light.

With this much understood, the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will have little difficulty in

following the writer on his tour of investigation of the Finsen Medical Light Institute in the capital city of Denmark. It is the purpose here to explain succinctly, yet without omission, what Professor Finsen himself told on that visit to the



PROF. NIELS R. FINSEN.

famous institution. Fortunately for the better understanding of things in general, the day is fast disappearing when men of medicine and science hold secret the knowledge which is the concern of all.

The new buildings of the Finsen Medical Light Institute are excellently suited for both research and clinical purposes. Located in Rosenvænget, a handsome suburban district of Copenhagen, the electric street-car service makes the institute easily available. No better evidence is needed as regards the rapid growth of the institution than the difference between the present spacious quarters and the low, almost barn-like, structure occu-

pied as recently as a year ago. Professor Finsen holds in no slight esteem the building where for five years he carried on his epoch-making investigations in the realm of bacteriology and of light treatment. To him the grand and larger complex is but another phase in the gradual advance; the ever-widening field where future problems can be met squarely with all the new methods that science can supply.

From first to last, the most vivid impression that a visit to the Finsen Medical Light Institute leaves behind is that of common sense. Whether it is Professor Finsen himself, speaking earnestly, enthusiastically, wrapped up entirely in the subject; whether it is those marvelous instruments, with their still more wonderful power of healing; whether it is the man or his method,—it all appears so lucid, so self-explaining, that little questioning is required. However, should it become necessary to direct an inquiry, it is met with a reply that sets every doubt at rest.

Professor Finsen, accompanied by two assistants, leads the way to the main hall. Here the head nurse is in charge of thirty-six young women, whose task is evident at a glance. Stretched out on tables grouped in fours, and arranged in a semi-circle around the hall, thirty-six patients are undergoing treatment. In order that the very best attention be bestowed, but one person is allotted each nurse at a time. For one hour and ten minutes at a stretch the treatment goes on, until the clock announces a recess, when another set of patients takes the place of those just treated.

And now Professor Finsen explains the meaning of it all. The majority of cases under treatment are of a particularly obstinate and disfiguring type of skin tuberculosis, *lupus vulgaris*. No certain remedy existed for the arresting of its progress until the Danish physician made the discovery that concentrated light could kill the microbes and heal the skin without leaving scars of consequence. Even with the light treatment, relapses still occur. It should be borne in mind that, by his previously established "red-light" treatment of smallpox, Professor Finsen had discovered a means whereby it could, in a measure, be successfully combated. He showed that by protecting the skin against the injurious action of the chemical rays of light it was possible to diminish the intensity of the inflammation. But, in the present instance, instead of excluding the blue, violet, and ultraviolet rays, as in the smallpox treatment, he makes use of their curative properties. All of which now seems very simple.

While Professor Finsen began his experiments with sunlight, and still employs the natural rays when weather conditions permit, yet the incon-

stancy of the northern sun has made it necessary to treat the majority of the cases with electric light. For this reason it is more to the point to dwell first on the construction of the electric-light apparatus, which, with their power of 20,000 candles each, are nevertheless so designed that the intense heat developed becomes *nil* as the tremendous glare strikes directly on the patient's face. It is this ability to utilize the chemical action of the concentrated light, and exclude the heat-giving quantity, which makes the observer look on in mute wonder.

The concentration apparatus consists of quartz lenses, framed in two brass tubes which can be moved, the one into the other, like two pieces of a telescope. Lenses of quartz are used because this material, in a far higher degree than glass, allows the ultraviolet rays of shortest wave length to pass through. For it is just these ultraviolet rays that have a considerable bactericidal effect.* The apparatus for the concentration of sunlight, however, may be made of glass, since all the ultraviolet rays here have longer wave lengths.

In that part of the electric apparatus which faces the arc lamp two lenses are inserted. After passing from the lamp the divergent rays are here concentrated, and then they pass through the brass tubes, at the distant end of which they meet again with two lenses of quartz. Between these two latter lenses there is distilled water which cools the light by absorbing the intensely heating ultrared rays, but does not impair the blue, violet, and ultraviolet ones. Four such apparatus for light concentration are fixed around each arc lamp, the whole supported from the ceiling.

As far as the curative implement is concerned, everything has been done now to rob the light rays of their heat. But still the light is too hot to be turned on the skin without working injury. Therefore, since the light itself can be cooled off no further, the skin must be subjected to a cooling process. This is obtained through a little contrivance that consists of a brass ring closed at both ends with quartz plates. The brass ring also contains a small tube for the admission of running water and another tube to carry it off. By means of elastic bands the ring is now forced against that part of the skin that is to be treated. The cold, running water cools it off to such a degree that the skin can now stand a concentration of rays with a heating force sufficient to set fire to a piece of wood.

This little apparatus has the additional func-

*Finsen thinks now that the violet, and even the blue, rays are curative also.



PATIENTS BEING TREATED IN THE FINSEN MEDICAL LIGHT INSTITUTE, COPENHAGEN.

tion that it removes the blood from that part of the skin against which the ring presses. This very essential feature makes it possible for the chemical light rays to penetrate where otherwise the blood would absorb these rays. The water is carried through a rubber tube from a reservoir above, and after passing through the pressure apparatus, finds its outlet beneath the floor.

After the patient is placed on the table, which offers every facility for comfort and quick rearrangement of position, the nurse puts on a pair of blue spectacles, to ward off the strong light that is reflected on the pressure apparatus. Previously the physician in charge of that respective case has marked out the particular spot then to be treated. The size is about that of a ten-cent piece.

Almost immediately the treatment begins a decided inflammation sets in; something in the nature of sunburn. As the case is treated from day to day the reddish-brown lupus tissue disappears, giving way to a smooth, healthy surface. In this manner Professor Finsen and his able assistants have cured almost a thousand cases of this much-dreaded tuberculosis of the skin.

Now that the process is fairly well understood, it is the more interesting to let the eye wander over this unique hall, with its equal number of patients and nurses. The head nurse, a woman of extraordinary intelligence, who speaks English, French, German, and the Scandinavian languages with equal fluency, keeps a watchful eye that every detail is carried out as prescribed by the professor or his staff. Taking into considera-

tion that eight nationalities were represented at the moment of the visit to the Finsen Medical Light Institute, it becomes apparent how necessary it is that the one in immediate charge has linguistic abilities. None know better than Professor Finsen how much the physical depends on the condition of the mind. By offering his patients mental comfort, by making them forget for the moment that they are elsewhere than among their own, he assists the efficacy of his own discovery, and leads the way for a final cure. Unbounded gratitude is the part of those whom in this manner Professor Finsen has restored to society and their own self-esteem.

And so the great work goes on from day to day. Men and women of all ages and all classes, children of tender years, come to seek aid of this Danish physician. Let the description be as detailed as possible, let imagination supply that which description fails to tell, even then it is impossible to present a picture in complete consonance with what takes place. In the receiving room scores of people are waiting to have judgment passed on their particular affliction. Others, with bandaged faces, testify by their appearance that they are already undergoing treatment. A glance ahead, and there lies the great hall, with its electric-light apparatus under those red-covered shades that throw out a subdued effect. Bending to their tasks, the nurses watch with scrupulous care how the intense glare proceeds on its microbe-destroying mission. And over all, whether present or absent, hovers the dominating genius of the one man without whom medical science must have reckoned itself by that much poorer.

The treatment by sunlight differs in some essential points from that where the arch lamp is the agency. That is, in the open air tables are ranged side by side. The lenses, as will be seen from the illustration, are simpler in construction. But a tremendously strong light can be generated, and the water lenses used have the faculty of absorbing the ultrared rays, which give out much heat otherwise. If it were possible to obtain sunlight regularly, undoubtedly the out-of-door method would be the preferable one. But since the sun of the northern countries is a very fickle

quantity, Professor Finsen has come to the conclusion that the greater benefit lies in perfecting the electric appliances to such a point where the natural light can be dispensed with. As regards the relative strength of electric light and sunlight, Professor Finsen's experiments with microbe cultures has convinced him where sunlight kills the germs in a couple of minutes, electricity does the work in that many seconds.

One of the great advantages of the Finsen concentrated-light treatment in general is that it is absolutely without pain. The patients suffer not the slightest inconvenience. And those who have watched the progress of certain aggravated cases declare that the entire physiognomy of the patient undergoes a change. The eyes take on an added brilliancy. The carriage becomes more erect. It were as if a new dawn had risen, a regeneration where the victim of his disease is once more to be restored to his fellow men. It is in the moral aspect of the case that the Finsen treatment works such wonderful change side by side with the physical.

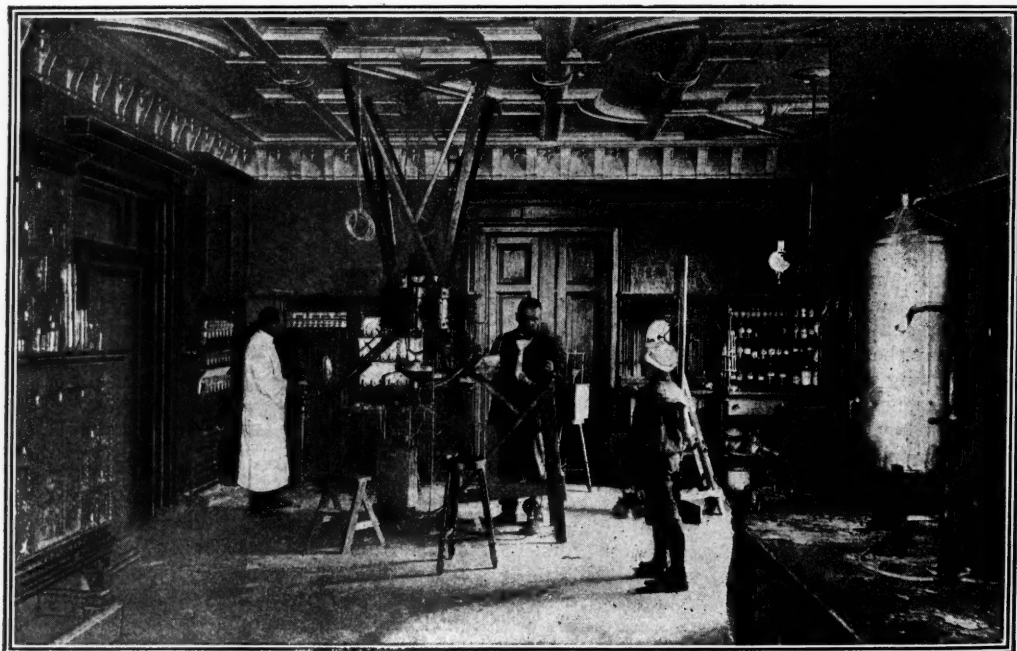
In the removal of birthmarks, such as portwine stains, from the size of a dime to those covering the entire one side of a face, the concentrated-light treatment has proved very efficacious. If physicians the world over would do nothing more than apply the Finsen light

cure in this direction, the discovery would have justified itself by its results. It is comfort to know that this facial disfigurement is doomed at last.

For anæmic patients, Professor Finsen has experimented successfully with what he terms his photo-chemical baths. He claims that the red color of the exposed parts of the skin is caused principally by light. Hence his effort to restore the deficiency by subjecting the anæmic patient to what is probably one of the most powerful arc lights ever constructed.

In the room set apart for this treatment the patients walk about naked, except for broad-brimmed straw hats to protect the eyes. There is no glare, however, notwithstanding the tremendous light force generated, for the walls and the ceiling are tempered in yellow tones. The effect of this treatment is said to be exceedingly pleasant, a sense of exhilaration taking possession of the entire nervous system. A number of cures have already been reported, and there is every reason to believe that in this direction, likewise, Professor Finsen has taught the medical profession a valuable lesson in therapeutics.

On the flat roof of the main building the sun baths take place. As in the room with the artificial light, here, too, the entire body of the patient is exposed to nature's health-giving rays.



THE LABORATORY, FINSEN MEDICAL LIGHT INSTITUTE, COPENHAGEN.

The sun bath as a complete health restorer, however, is as yet a matter of the future. This much Professor Finsen himself admits.

If the visitor, like the writer, is fortunate enough to gain admittance to the great laboratory, here he is brought face to face with what may be termed the cause, the effect of which is to be met with everywhere in the Finsen Medical Light Institute. By day or by night, as circumstances decree, the professor and his associates here pursue their studies in the realm of microcosm. Whatever new problems are to be solved by Professor Finsen, this splendid laboratory will assist in making practicable. For it is not for the sake of experimentation, but because he wants curative results, that Professor Finsen has sacrificed his own health and comfort that others might be benefited through his researches.

Niels R. Finsen was the son of a well-known Icelandic functionary; he was born some forty-two years ago on one of the Faroe islands. His early education took place in Iceland, and from here he went to Copenhagen and entered the university for the purpose of studying medicine.

It was in a small attic room of the old surgical academy building that Professor Finsen began his first investigations touching the effect of light on the human organism. Sophus Bang, a fellow student, now considered one of Europe's first anatomists, shared Finsen's enthusiasm as regards a complete reform of medical therapeutics. All kinds of schemes for the betterment of mankind were constantly discussed by the young students. Then ill health came to both. Bang sought refuge in Switzerland, where he gradually regained his strength, while Finsen remained at home to fight his battle single-handed against the disease that ever since has held him in its relentless grasp.

But ill health, which left him a badly shattered constitution, did not deter from pursuing the studies he had begun of his own accord. He was considered little short of queer when he began discussing the influence of sunlight on the human organism. True, it was admitted by the medical world that light influenced all animal life, but Finsen was alone in declaring that sun rays held the keys to a new method for treating certain diseases.

In 1890, Professor Finsen graduated from the Copenhagen University. Gradually it became clear to the skeptically inclined that there was much of common sense in what Finsen claimed for his discovery. Then, in an article, "The Influence of Light on the Skin," published in *Hospitaltidende* for July, 1893, he aroused general attention by declaring that in cases of small-

pox cures could be effected by placing red curtains before all the windows of the sick room.

This was the beginning of what was to prove Professor Finsen's reward. In 1894, the year following the publication of his article, smallpox became epidemic in Copenhagen. Now was the time to put the matter to a test. Shortly previous, Dr. Svensen, of Bergen, acting on the suggestion, had tried the "red-room" treatment with splendid results. Professor Fjellberg now did the same thing with the Copenhagen smallpox cases. Everywhere the medical fraternity applauded the results obtained; especially because, by preventing suppuration, the disease could run its course without leaving those dreaded scars.

While medicine had gained a grand victory, to Professor Finsen the "red-room" treatment was only a negative result. Instead of excluding the light rays, as in smallpox treatment, he wanted the "positive" side made applicable; the best use of the chemical light rays for curative purposes. To gain this end he experimented on a lupus patient at the electric-light station. The sufferer, who for more than eight years had tried every remedy to get rid of his distressing malady, but without success, was restored to health through the concentrated light cure. And now both moral and monetary assistance came to the discoverer of the treatment.

In 1896, the Municipal Hospital of Copenhagen placed a piece of ground at the disposal of Professor Finsen. Here were erected several buildings,—unpretentious, it is true, but sufficient for the time being. The Finsen Medical Light Institute was organized through the munificence of Messrs. Hagemann and Joergensen, two wealthy residents of Copenhagen. The Danish Government likewise gave a considerable sum for the furtherance of the institution which, beginning with two patients, now treats hundreds daily. On an average, the cases treated are of eleven years' standing; one individual, having suffered from lupus forty-five years, likewise showing marked improvement. But, as a matter of course, where the concentrated-light treatment is begun in the earlier stage, improvement and permanent cure follow much more rapidly.

With its removal to its present quarters in Rosenvaenget the Finsen Medical Light Institute has entered on its career of real stability. Every department is organized on a basis of best results. Professor Finsen has himself charge of the laboratory, with Dr. Forchhammer as chief physician, and Dr. Reyn the first assistant. The staff includes chemists of national renown, expert electricians, and nurses whose work is absolutely unique in the profession of healing.

THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY AND ITS CHIEF.

BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

[Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, has returned to this country after a year spent in studying colonial administration in the Orient, with particular reference to Philippine problems; and he was engaged last month in putting the finishing touches upon a valuable report he is making to the Government at Washington. We are glad to print here Professor Jenks' tribute to the thoroughness and excellence of the new constabulary system of the Philippines as devised and carried on under the direction of one of our typical army officers. Next month we shall publish from Professor Jenks' pen a comparative *résumé* of the systems of civil administration now existing under the Dutch in Java, the British in the Straits Settlements, the French in Indo-China, and the Americans in the Philippines, with perhaps some other examples of colonial government.—THE EDITOR.]

THE attention of the American people has, for the last few years, been so steadily directed to the work of the American army in the Philippines, that few have thought of the native Filipino army loyal to the United States, which at the present time, practically throughout the islands, has largely taken the place of the American army. When the last work of the American army against organized opposition in the Philippines,—the "hiking" after small scattered troops in the forests and mountains,—had ended, there fell to the new Philippine constabulary the work of seeking out and bringing to justice the small bands of brigands which lurk in the neighborhood of the larger places. Such bands flourished in certain localities in the Spanish days, and it was to be expected that they would be found in the Philippines, as in every country, following a period of disorder.

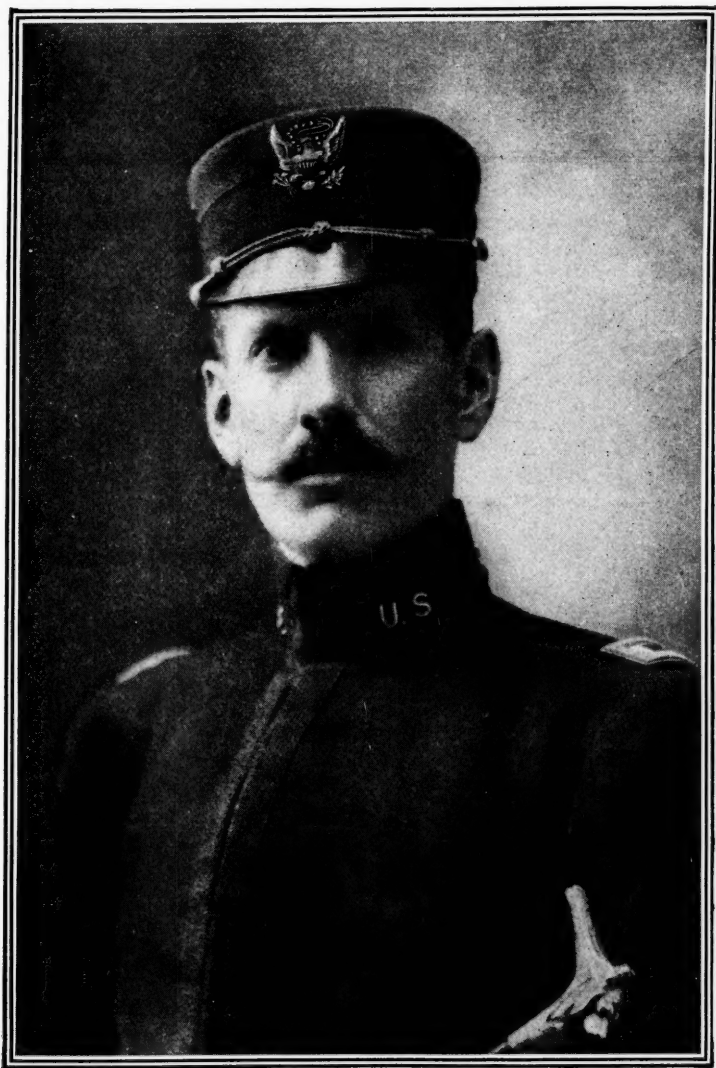
Realizing this fact, the Philippine Commission passed a bill on July 18, 1901, providing for an insular constabulary under the supervision of the civil government, whose function it should be to "maintain peace, law, and order in the several provinces." The body was to consist of not less than fifteen or more than one hundred and fifty Filipino privates, properly officered, for each province, together with an American chief, upon whom should rest the duty of organizing and commanding this body, and various American assistant chiefs and inspectors. The minor officers, sergeants, corporals, etc., were to be natives selected from the provinces in which they were to do their work.

This plan of having order kept among a semi-lawless people by a military police selected from the neighborhood is distinctly contrary to that followed in most of the colonies of England and Holland in the far East. In those countries it is thought unsafe to trust natives to fight their own neighbors; and the native police who serve

in British or Netherlands India are invariably recruited from remote provinces. Our government, however, believed that plenty of recruits could be found loyal enough to the Americans and determined enough to secure good order, so that they could be trusted to quell disorder and bring criminals to justice, even in their own neighborhood, while their knowledge of local conditions would give them a decided advantage over any troops brought from a distance. Experience has justified this belief.

The task of organizing and commanding efficiently such a semi-military body,—whose work, nevertheless, was to be much more varied, no less dangerous, and no less important than that of the regular soldier,—demanded military and executive ability of the highest order. The selection of Capt. Henry T. Allen, of the Sixth United States Regular Cavalry, formerly senior major of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, showed the good judgment which has been so generally employed in filling positions of responsibility in the Philippines. Captain Allen is a distinguished example of the high type of men that have been placed at the disposal of our civil and military governors in the Philippines. His record shows also what opportunities are given to men of ability and character in our army.

Born in Kentucky in 1859, after completing his course at West Point, he served, during some period of his active service before going to the Philippines, in Idaho, Montana, and other parts of the West. In the years 1884-85, he was put in command of an exploring expedition in Alaska, where, amid what for ordinary men would seem to be insuperable obstacles of cold and ice, fatigue and starvation, he carried out against desperate odds the work assigned him by the government. His fellow officers, even to-day, say that nothing but the courage and resources of this young lieutenant of twenty-five years saved



CAPT. HENRY T. ALLEN, U.S.A.

the lives of the party. The simple, business-like narrative of this work in Alaska gives to any one who has power to read between the lines an insight into the possibilities for showing heroism and endurance that are called for from our soldiers in time of peace. Such work is a new kind of "victory of peace" that calls for courage and daring, physical as well as moral. The commendation of his commander, "for courage, fortitude, tenacity, and ability in exploring the unknown regions of Alaska," is the brief military compliment which most civilians would have expanded into a eulogy.

Owing to Captain Allen's uncommon gifts as a linguist, and to his attainments in military science, he was made one of the instructors at the Military Academy in the year 1890. Afterward he was sent to St. Petersburg as military *attaché* in the years 1890 to 1895; and later he was given a similar position in Berlin, where the Spanish war found him.

A man who is spoken of as "having a special knowledge of diplomacy," who reads and speaks readily "French, German, Russian, and Spanish," besides having "some knowledge of Swedish," and some experience in banking, as well as

in scientific exploration, is a man peculiarly well fitted for the important semi-diplomatic position of military *attaché* in an important foreign embassy.

His more strictly military record is scarcely less striking than his scientific. In the Cuban war he was commended for his "great gallantry and his conspicuous example and energetic measures" at an attempt of the Spaniards to surprise our troops near Santiago de Cuba. He was recommended for promotion on account of "distinguished gallantry" at El Caney.

In the Philippines he was recommended for advancement for "distinguished and meritorious services, military and civil," while in command of the island of Samar, and similarly recommended, for like reasons, for his services while commanding the island of Leyte. In all these cases he was in command in arduous and dangerous expeditions against the enemy, showing everywhere energy, gallantry, and military skill. One of his superior officers speaks of him as "One of the best officers I know." Another says: "He is an officer of the highest qualifications, and a gentleman in the highest sense of the term."

From these brief military records it is seen how well fitted a man our governors of the Philippines found to put in charge of the most important work of commanding the Philippine constabulary.

He organized the force from the bottom up. Through gradual enlistments this has become a regular body of about five thousand men, scattered throughout the islands. Under its general supervision is placed to a considerable extent the local police, so that indirectly the chief of con-

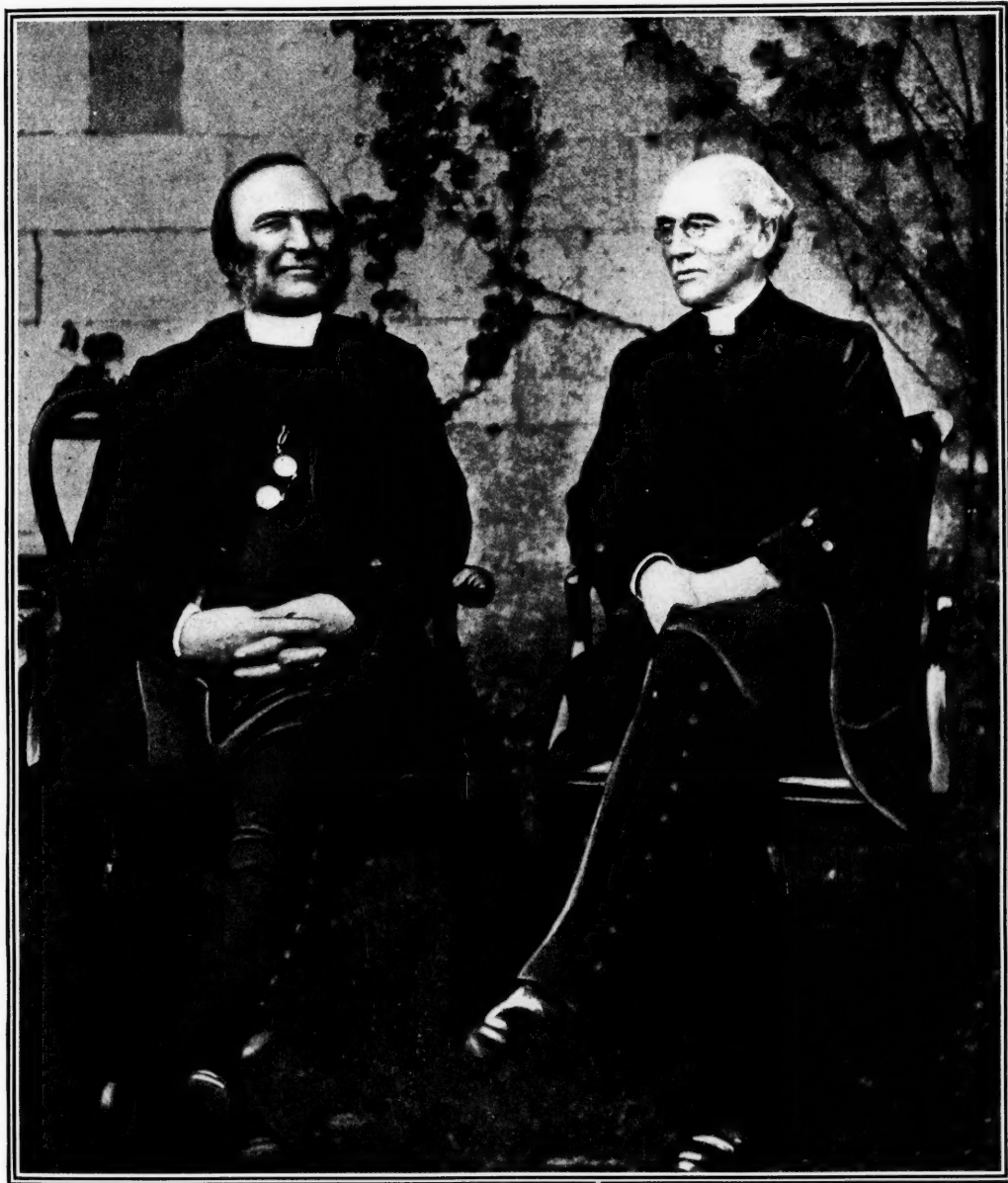
stabulary has under his oversight in the neighborhood of twenty thousand men. Under the same officer falls the distribution of supplies to the constabulary as well as to the insular and provincial officers of the islands. The constabulary administers in certain provinces the provincial jails, together with all telephone and postal lines, and practically, in certain quarters, the telegraph lines as well. The necessity of keeping track of all movements against the public peace compels the higher officers to follow the press of the archipelago, in order to keep in touch with the various movements of dangerous agitators, as well as to do the more direct work of watching well-known criminals. Attempts are made from time to time by some of the more ambitious of the criminal leaders to organize not merely a local band of brigands, but also a widespread outbreak, in order that their opportunities for plunder may be increased. These attempts, for the last year or two, have been practically all discovered by the constabulary and promptly suppressed by the arrest of one or two leaders long before they have reached the stage of any serious disturbance of the peace.

No one can appreciate the difficulties of our new work in the Philippine Islands, and the skill and boldness with which those difficulties are met and overcome, who does not look carefully into the working of this scheme of organizing and managing what is practically a loyal native army enlisted, to a considerable extent, from the ranks of the *insurrectos* themselves. So, too, nothing can make an American prouder of his country than to see that, serving modestly in inconspicuous places in our public service, we have men like Captain Allen.

THE ARCHBISHOPS WHO CROWNED THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE Primate of the English Church, the Most Reverend Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was so prominent, and, in his touching physical weakness, so pathetic a figure at the recent Coronation of King Edward, has been a power in the religious life of the English Church for well-nigh half a century. He is the son of Major Octavius Temple, who, at the time of his birth, November, 1821, was resident in the Ionian Islands, then part of the British Empire. They were ceded to Greece in 1864. The future archbishop's education, however, was entirely English,—first at Tiverton, in

Devon; then at Balliol College, Oxford, which in those days, as now, was distinctively the resort of honor-men, among whom Frederick Temple won distinction, gaining a first class in classics and mathematics, and as a result of this, a fellowship, which he held from 1843 to 1848. The educational career then attracted him. He became principal of Kneller Hall, and, after eight years of growing distinction, was appointed inspector of training colleges in 1856, and headmaster of Rugby,—a school that had attained world-wide renown under Dr. Arnold,—two years later. This office he held for eleven years with



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

distinction. Then the Church reclaimed her own, and he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter in 1869, whence he was translated to London in 1895, and to the primacy in 1896. The future archbishop bore a brave part in the controversy that centered around "Essays and Reviews," which in the religious thought of the

60's took much the same place that "Lux Mundi" was to do thirty years later. Though a distinguished and forceful preacher, the archbishop has published little. A volume of sermons at Rugby, and a series of Bampton lectures on the "Relations between Religion and Science," may be noted.

His colleague of York, the Most Reverend William Dalrymple MacLagan, is five years the junior of Archbishop Temple, and the son of an army physician. Of Scottish birth and training, a graduate with mathematical honors of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, he served for five years in the Indian army, from which he retired with the grade of lieutenant in 1852. It was not until four years later that he took his first clerical orders. In 1869 he was appointed rector of Newington, and vicar of Kensington, a part of

London in 1875. Three years later he was appointed Bishop of Litchfield, and in 1891 translated to the Archbishopric of York. He shared in the editorship of "The Church and the Age," two volumes which thirty years ago attracted much attention, and collected, in 1891, a volume of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges." It was his traditional prerogative to crown the Queen after the Archbishop of Canterbury had completed the more elaborate ritual that marks the consecration of the sovereign.

THE WORLD'S FICTION FOR A YEAR.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

FROM 8,000 to 10,000 novels yearly appear the world over. They are but a share of the earth's great stream of print, but they are the largest share. Japan contributes a round half thousand,—in 1895, 462. There are a couple of hundred in India,—letters in India still turning to verse in preference to prose, as in primitive Vedic days. The Arab world has its scattering scores; in Egypt, three to five yearly; in Syria, a few dozen. Strange works they are. Some Presbyterian friends of mine aided to equip a reading room for Arab immigrants, and were aghast at the new novels when a neat typewritten translation of a few pages was spread before them. It was odd—for a Presbyterian reading room. Not in Arabic. The East is open-minded and open-speeched, and ever its fiction harks back to the plain-spoken men who sit in the curving ring of listeners in the market place, telling tales as old as Hammu Rabbi and as new as the Arabian Nights in the hands of a child. Japanese fiction is passing from the interminable Chinese romance to fiction modeled on the European novel. In north-west India, Moslem Lucknow, on the appointed day, fills the street where the monthly numbers of the last romance come fresh from the press. One which had a prodigious vogue a dozen years ago carried a modern hero through prodigies of valor in the Russo-Turkish war. For a decade past in India vernacular fiction, as in Arabic, is taking the place of the tale modeled on old classic examples. The world of the novel, like all worlds, is coming to be alike the world over.

Italy and Spain, between them, issue from 500 to 600 novels in a year, the larger country the larger half. France, the world's school-

master in fiction, prints 600 volumes a year. Scandinavian Europe as many more, centering for publication at Copenhagen. Russia supplies, on an average, year by year, from 800 to 1,000. Its vast millions are unlettered, but the appetite of its small educated classes, social conditions, and the absence of libraries and newspapers, stimulate reading. When the copyrights on Pushkin's poems expired, the first twelve months saw 183 editions and a circulation of 2,000,000 copies. What English poet is likely to have this compliment? Each lesser tongue in Europe has its hundred or two of novels, but the editions are small. A sale of 8,000 to 10,000 copies is the limit of success for a new Hungarian novel.

THE TEUTONIC RACE GIVES THE FLOOD OF FICTION.

The great flood of novels comes, after all, from the two great branches of the reading Teuton race,—from the 70,000,000 who speak German and the 120,000,000 who speak English. Together, these tongues yearly issue nigh 4,000 titles in fiction, juvenile and novels together,—half the world's stories. In 1901, there were issued in this country 914 novels and 434 juveniles. England had of both classes 1,513. Germany published, in 1901, 3,406 issues in belles-lettres, novels, drama, and verse. In 1898, out of 3,061 such works, an analysis showed that 1,856 were novels and juveniles. In 1901, there were about 2,000. Duplications reduce the new fiction of Great Britain and America to some 2,000 separate titles, about one-third written in this country and about two-thirds in England. German fiction, it must be remembered, includes all greater Germany,—Austria as well as the more northern empire; the German of Switzerland as well as of Russia and that outlying fringe in other

lands, where, as in Belgium or Holland, there has begun a German renaissance on the border. The fiction of the English tongue runs by strange streams, and the sheets on which its most original living genius first appeared in print were damped down by the Ganges.

No full list of the issues of English fiction in a year is ever known. No fiction compares with it in circulation or in audience. France once led all Europe in the circulation of its novels. It is barely thirty years since James Parton, in discussing literary earnings, pointed out that French men of letters alone gained a comfortable competence, because they alone wrote for all Europe. This has ceased. The growth of national spirit since 1848 has rendered literary consumption regional. A single French novel in a year may reach 100,000, as may this year M. Willy's "*Claudine en Ménage*;" but in the English-speaking world "*Audrey*" began last February with 100,000 copies. Miss Corelli's "*Temporal Power*" has just opened its sales with an edition of 125,000. At least four novels,—Mr. Wister's "*Virginian*," Miss Rives' "*Hearts Courageous*," Mr. Hough's "*Mississippi Bubble*," and Mr. Major's "*Dorothy Vernon*," all American,—exceed any French or German novel of the year. Even in the circulation of "*Sir Richard Calmady*," estimated at 30,000, "*Lucas Malet*" (Mrs. Mary K. Harrison), probably exceeds the demand for M. Bazin's "*Les Oberlé*," the second French success of the year. In Belgium a run of four editions excites remark, and M. Maeterlinck has not improbably had a far larger circulation in translation in English than in his own country in the original.

FICTION EDITIONS SECOND ONLY TO SCHOOLBOOKS.

Short of schoolbooks, no editions in any land equal those of fiction, and their titles average a fifth of those published of substantial books. Only those who check the various returns which appear from time to time of the "books" published in various countries are aware how illusory these are and how misleading in comparison. Nothing awakes confidence like an erroneous statement carried out to units, or, still better, worked out in a percentage to the fourth decimal. In countries like Japan and Germany, where a record is made of all issues not periodical, though of only four pages, the yearly number of publications of all orders will rise to 25,331 in Germany in 1901, and 26,965 in Japan in 1895. German university theses alone,—most under 100 pages,—give 5,000 to 6,000 titles in this list yearly. If only new "books" of a substantial size, excluding directories, almanacs, annuals, and mere routine

lists, like college catalogues, be included in the tale, as is the habit here and in England, the number of "books" issued in 1901 will be,—United States, 5,496; Great Britain, 4,955. On this basis there are from 45,000 to 55,000 new volumes issued yearly from the presses of the world. Germany has of these 9,000; England and the United States as many more, deducting duplicates separately noted in each; France and Russia 6,000 each; Italy and the Norse lands, 3,000, and the rest of the world's lands run at about 2,000 each. India, a continent in itself, has about 7,000 a year, though no one presidency and no one tongue has over a third of this number. The world's publications would in a decade fill the largest library in this country, and in twenty exhaust the shelf-room of any library abroad. The flood grows, but at a varying speed. In seventy years ours has deepened twentyfold, doubling every twenty years. In 1833, there were 274 works by Americans and 206 by foreigners published in this country, old and new. The number, old and new, American and foreign, in 1901, was 8,141; but the proportion was altered slightly,—4,701 were by American authors, new and reprints, and 3,440 by foreign writers, old and new, English and European.

National initiative has, after all, made but slow progress. A little over half of our book consumption came from abroad two generations ago. A little less than half now. Germany, like the United States, has doubled its book output in two decades; in Japan it has grown some fivefold; but the total has remained substantially unchanged in England and France. Here, as in so much else, these two lands have reached the top of their progress curve, and maintain a fixed norm. The average yearly output of letters and of books has not changed 10 per cent. in either in twenty years. Russia, like the United States, has doubled. So has India. Italy has grown a third. This record of the annual issue of books is a singularly accurate and penetrating measure of the relative movement of lands in the world current of national evolution and devolution.

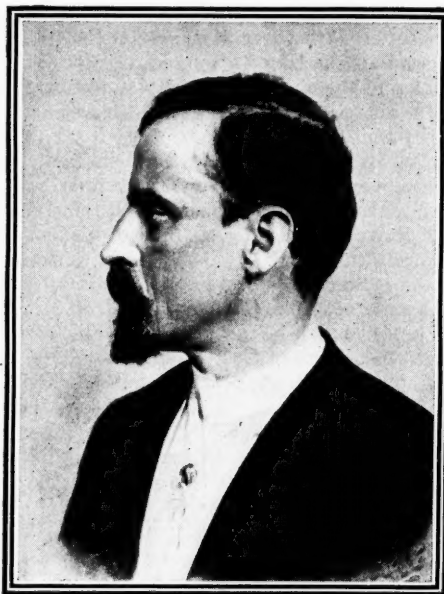
TRANSLATED FICTION RARELY SELLS.

Novels are the largest single group in this great flood of volumes. They are the only interchangeable form of the higher letters. No good poems translate. Some translations are better than others, but no man born to a tongue ever saw its better verse in translation without a qualm. Even plays call for "adaptation." Novels translate. Yet the fewest novels have had a notable circulation outside of the tongue of origin. From 50 to 100 novels are yearly published in translation here and in England. Out of 500 or

so issued in the last five years, only one, "*Quo Vadis*," has won a place among the "best-selling" books. Zola's books are prodigiously talked about in the papers. After the first one, "*L'Assomoir*," none has sold. The sales of even Tolstoy are small measured against the native novel. But foreign translations have a visible and immediate effect on the native novelist. These exotics cross-fertilize the native bloom, and it sets to fruit of a new flavor. Zola gave realism. Tolstoy modified Howells' methods, and dull pages came, absent from "*Their Wedding Journey*." "*Quo Vadis*" began,—though "*Ben Hur*" should and did not,—the sacred novel, half a dozen appearing this year. The influence of French models is on every page of younger men who write with care. But, as every bookseller will tell you, and as every publisher knows, the translated novel may lend dignity to a list; it does not add thousands to the aggregate circulation of the issues of a firm.

NATIONAL TASTE DEMANDS A LOCAL COLOR FOR NOVELS.

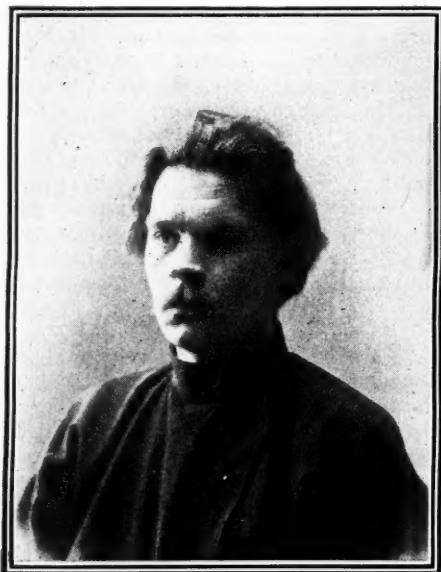
In nothing is the national taste more local than in fiction. The ultimate method of the higher verse is alike in all tongues. If you are fortunate enough to be born to more than one tongue,—and no laborious linguistic acquirement in later years equals this in illuminating literary pleasure,—there is no witchery more inexplicable than the fashion in which higher verse will



HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

charm and yet refuse transfer to another tongue as familiar. As with Hindu caste, salt sea and boundary line deprive verse of its incommunicable superiority. Great poems are essentially one. Novels, like a local flora, reflect soil and climate. With all modern communication, the novels of various lands not only have inflected differences of tongue and temperament, they occupy separate fields, and address themselves to different tastes. French novels, so easily foremost in form, address themselves to definite social and personal problems. Where else does novelist after novelist find readers willing to follow him through a cycle, as has almost every Frenchman of the first rank in fiction. Empty "*Gyp's*" fiction may be and full of bald suggestion, which the most brazen of American bookstalls would not put on sale; but even the *Comtesse de Martel* is full of purpose, and never forgets her kinship to *Mirabeau*. When Mrs. Atherton implies a political creed and propaganda in "*The Conqueror*" it strikes the American as slightly humorous. Zola led France. Could any American novelist or English do as much in his land? What porridge had Thackeray?

The Spanish novel as distinctly deals with local, regional, and provincial life taken as a whole and treated as a unit. Was ever the integral life of a provincial town so completely set before the reader as in the "*Fourth Estate*" by Armando Palacio Valdes? The isolation of the



MAXIM GORKY.

Peninsula, its early kingdoms still showing their boundaries across the map of the monarchy, the fixed social life of a community which lost its initiative when it burned the Protestant in the north, slew the Moor in the south, and expelled the Jew from both, these all unite to breed the defined study of definite types. As D'Annunzio illustrates in "Gioconda," or Matilde Serao in the "Ballet Dancer" and "On Guard," two authors poles apart in style and method, the Italian has as distinctly the distinct power of making a detached mood live,—the same power to isolate emotion and use it to personal ends which has given the Italian his detachment from faith, his attitude toward religious emotion, and his dominance in the affairs of the Church. The German novel is as clearly domestic. Its pages reek with personal relations. The first novel in the tongue is, after all, an educational treatise. When a newly-awakened tongue like Magyar turns to the novel, it runs in the last half of the last century, as other lands had earlier, through the long and descriptive historic cycle,—as in Jokai's two hundred novels,—accomplishing what Scott did for his land, not only for the annals, but the scenery of Hungary. In similar fashion, in Bohemia, under the Czech renaissance, Alois Jiráek has passed down the history of his land in a long series, "U Nás" ("With Us"), which has in the past year's issue reached modern times. The Polish novel oscillates between the historic revival in fiction, as in a familiar series, in a land permitted no historic revival in fact, and the introspective speculation of the Pole, which always prevented national decision, as by Sienkiewicz in "Without Dogma" or Eliza Orzeszko's "Argonauts," a study of social conditions. Turgenieff, Tolstoy, Gorky,—what are these but the successive awakening in Russia of the educated, the noble, and the serf? Pontoppidan, in Denmark, now at the end of a long life, has given his great work to the awakening of Denmark half a century ago, which has turned starving sandy tracts into the most profit-yielding farms in Europe, and no Danish novel but reflects this singular victory of the high school and this singular defeat of liberalism by the directing class. Nor need one, to complete the picture, remind the reader how completely the ordinary English novel has become a mere social chronicle, while the American still flounders, its field undiscovered, vibrating, when popular, between a picture of folk life and historical romance.

With this world flood of fiction no critic, however great his industry or wide his knowledge, can expect to have even a paper-knife acquaintance. It taxes any man's efforts to maintain a direct and personal knowledge of the

notable novels in his own tongue. The usual acquaintance of an educated man with the tongues of the East and West will permit him to report,—it would be dishonest to criticise,—the general direction of this fiction, frankly using those secondary sources by which the journalist, through a wide, if distant view, brings within the range of his reader the affairs and the politics of other lands.

FRENCH NOVELS OF THE YEAR.

M. Zola has lived to see his method, proposed as final in French fiction, already abandoned, though the philosophic teacher who gave him his first impulse,—Taine,—inspires M. Bourget. It was apparent a year ago in "Un Homme d'Affaires." It is as plain in "L'Étape," a novel in which he has sought to show how useless it is to hope to build a stable French life, save on the foundation once laid by the monarchy. M. Édouard Estaunié, in "L'Épave," the life of a small town, continues in the narrow compass of a cabinet piece his pitiless pictures of the provincial life of republican France. He, like M. Bourget, is carrying on a political polemic. Popular interest turns rather to the sentimental appeal of M. Bazin's picture of Alsatian life under German rule in "Les Oberlé," the young Alsatian still enamored of a France from which he has been sundered, a work with that singular power of sketching a region rather than characters peculiar to French letters. M. Jules Claretie makes another appeal to the wounds of the past in "Le Sang Français." The sons of a Metz general, M. Paul and Victor Marguerite, continue their cycle on 1870 in "Le Désastre," a minute study, while M. Paul Adam turns an earlier page and recalls a note struck by Musset, in "L'Enfant d'Austerlitz." Books like these are reviewed. The book which is read is the flagrant but skilled record of the nether depths, by M. Willy, in "Claudine en Ménage," the success of the year so far as popular circulation goes.

THE NOVEL SECOND TO THE DRAMA IN GERMANY.

German letters to-day live in the drama. In leading the day's future, it has taken the place once held by France. The novel has become a secondary matter in which the long conflict over old and new romanticists is stilled. What interest can the foreign observer take in Adolf Wilbrandt's development of the value of work as the great teacher in "Ein Mecklenburger," the slow growth of the "noble character," the old maid, "Cäcilie von Sarryn," of Georg von Oppert, the musical schoolboy genius of Emil Strauss' "Freund Hein," or the two philanthropists, one of the alley and the other of the field, in "Aus der Triumphgasse," by Riccarda Huch,



Photo by the Misses Lally, New York.

MISS HALLIE ERMINE RIVES.

and "Jorn Uhl," by Gustav Frenssen, a Protestant clergyman? These all do credit to the German heart. How little do they move a foreign attention.

The ideal is the only universal national solvent, and Maeterlinck's "Le Temple Enseveli," translated as "The Buried Temple," on the dividing line between essay and self-revealing fiction, is perhaps the first use of the subliminal self in higher letters, a fact of life and a principle of analysis destined to decide the current of the humanities for the next half-century.

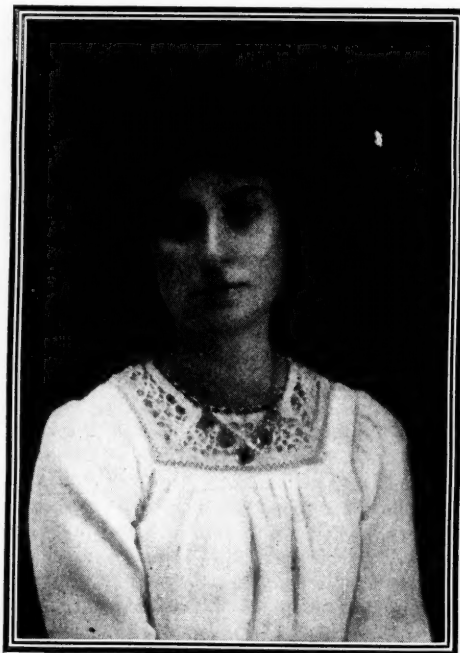
THE SITUATION IN SPAIN, ITALY, AND RUSSIA.

Spain has this year but a group of rising young men, whose names as yet mean nothing. In Italy, Gabriele d'Annunzio has given himself to a play, "Francesca," of dubious success, and the only other novelist known to those without, Matilde Serao, has turned from the task of defending herself and her newspaper from the charge of complicity in the Neapolitan Tammany, to publish "Lettere d'Amore." So wide a shadow may the ill success of an "English-woman's Love Letters" cast, though their fame has not helped to success "A Modern Antaeus," by their author, Laurence Housman, one of those books in which the hero is slowly made by hand, page by page, from school to his death-bed. Russia has a new man of short stories, Leonid Andreev, whose first volume has sold like Gorky's, to-day leading Russian sales.

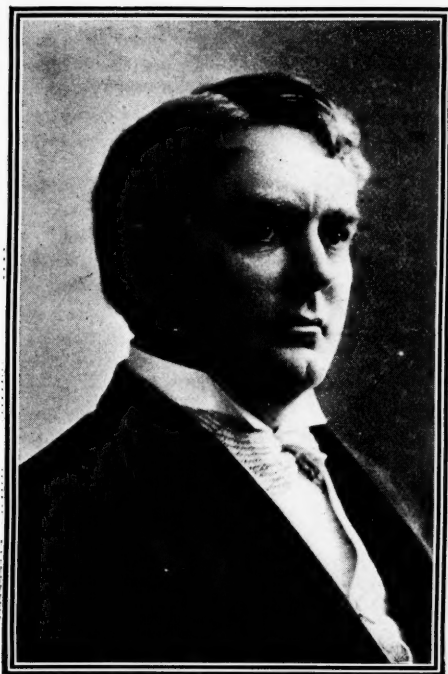
IN AMERICA,—"THE VIRGINIAN."

Novels, like all the works of men in the field of letters, have two tests—the demand of the general and the judgment of the trained; but there is this difference, that while it is really of no consequence to the man who writes great verse whether it is read or not,—he can wait,—the novel, like the newspaper, is written to be read. The novel of the year, like Owen Wister's "The Virginian," sometimes bears both tests, and sometimes, like Mrs. Edith Wharton's "The Valley of Decision," it bears but one. Of American novels this stands alone for distinction of style, for sheer architectonic quality. The average reader found it dull. If you know your Italian eighteenth century, following it to its unsavory lairs in Goldoni and him of Seingalt, if scenery appeals, and you love both the things of the outer life and the inner soul, you will wonder that every one has not read a book which has indeed had, in proportion to its importance, but a moderate sale, handicapped besides by its two volumes.

"The Virginian" has sold. It began years ago in the honest attempt to preserve to the future a fading Western life. This gives it the flavor of the document. The Virginian is the best thing we have done on this side the water; but he will not work, and it is a happy



MISS ANNA DOUGLAS SEDGWICK.



CHARLES MAJOR.

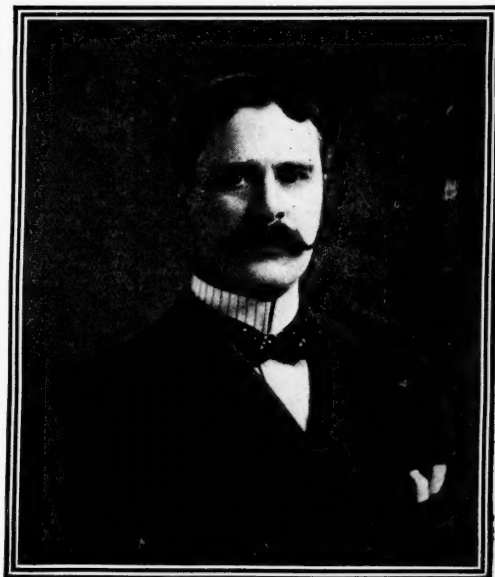
idea to put him, as so many of his class and kind have put themselves, where he has about him deserts of idle hours. Episodes interest the American. There has come, too, if one trace Mr. Wister's stories through the years, an access of philosophic insight. He thinks. This is not common in novels. Given these and a careful habit of writing, and there follows the one book of the year which has marched to great though not record-breaking success under the suffrage of buyers.

AN ABRUPT PAUSE IN BIG SALES OF NOVELS.

The year of American novels is without its array of vast circulation, because it has been without any books deserving it. Three years of big sales had bred the comfortable impression that everybody will buy anything. Everybody will not. The Booklovers' Library and the Tabard Inn may play their part, but there has been an abrupt pause to the big sales of the past. These are of two kinds,—sales to the trade and sales to buyers. It is too early to say whether Marie Corelli's "Temporal Power," which begins with the first, will go on to the second. Miss Corelli, who stands in her vogue for the same sort of thing which breeds Christian Science,—inability to know a fact when you see it or to have a logical idea,—will sell in England. Her sales

here are less. In this book she has left spiritism for politics, and turns a king into a leader of impossible men in an impossible realm, with evident conviction that she is it.

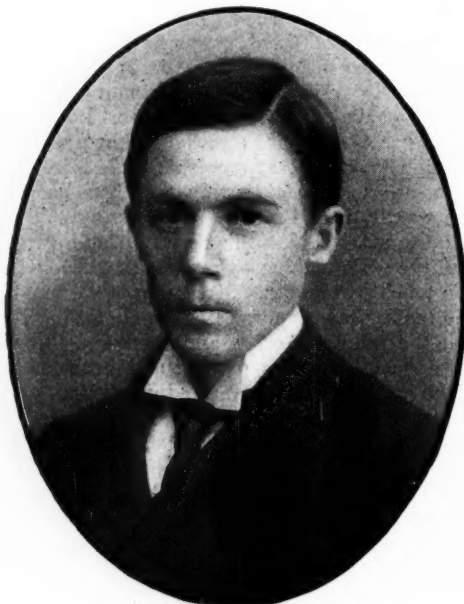
These three books have, for widely different reasons, a distinct place in the year's fiction. The other novels of the year group themselves. Two authors of great vogue in the close past,—Miss Mary Johnston in "Audrey" and Mr. Charles Major in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall,"—have tested fate once more. Both began with great editions, and both have sold, but neither book has cast any shadow. Miss Johnston has written rather better than before, is more skillful, and all the reviewers agree that it is quite wonderful,—this picture of old Virginia and the eerie maiden,—but the new book lacks the touch that moves. Mr. Major is "dramatic." He too has taken more pains than before. There are the same tempests, and this young woman, like the other, tears passion and her clothes to tatters. Mr. Henry Harland, in trying, on his part, to repeat a past success, has the advantage that it was based not on plot, romance, and a capacity for incident, but on the power to write with skill on picturesque subjects, used as the setting for a shrewd knowledge, not of human nature, but of human types. While Mr. Harland writes in English, he thinks in French, and "The Lady Paramount," one might almost say, was painted on the lid of the "Cardinal's Snuff-box."



OWEN WISTER.

THE SUCCESSORS OF SUCCESSFUL STORIES.

The American public is in nothing more alike in all its acts than in the fashion in which it requires each new plea for favor to rest on its merits. In England, an author who has once



"JOSIAH FLYNT."

sold, sells again; not here. "Castle Cranecrow" does not gain because its author, Mr. G. B. McCutcheon, wrote "Graustark." Mr. Will N. Harben in "Abner Daniel" has improved on "Westerfelt," but it is doubtful if this close study of Georgia life wins a like attention, with its evident realism. This local chronicle is still at the point where it is more anxious to spread local color over the picture than to make the picture. Miss Nancy Huston Banks has taken Kentucky for "Oldfield." "The Desert and the Sown" adds the skill of the story-teller to the vision of the Western mountain, but lacks the substance of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's past work.

Two novels, "Hearts Courageous," by Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, and "The Mississippi Bubble," by Mr. Emerson Hough, are fitted to large sales and lavish advertising as a coat is fitted to a man. They are chosen for their purpose with unerring judgment. The Revolution in Miss Rives' book, an earlier period in Mr. Hough's, a clear style, much movement, action, familiar figures given life, a fresh hand,—out of these a year's success comes. Of a very different sort is Mrs. Gertrude F. Atherton's "The Con-

queror." Here there is the direct attempt to reconstruct an historic character, Alexander Hamilton. It is not Hamilton, but a figure full of Greek fire, a sort of woman's statesman. True or not, it has made its mark on its readers. This was scarcely true of two historical novels by practiced hands, one suddenly stilled by death,—"Kate Bonnet" (piracy story), by Frank R. Stockton, and "Dorothy South" (Virginia before the war), by George Cary Eggleston. Neither has here the characteristic quality of its author. Nearly three score of these historical novels have this year appeared, and their number has been swollen by the notable increase of publication at the author's expense.

HOWELLS AND HENRY JAMES.

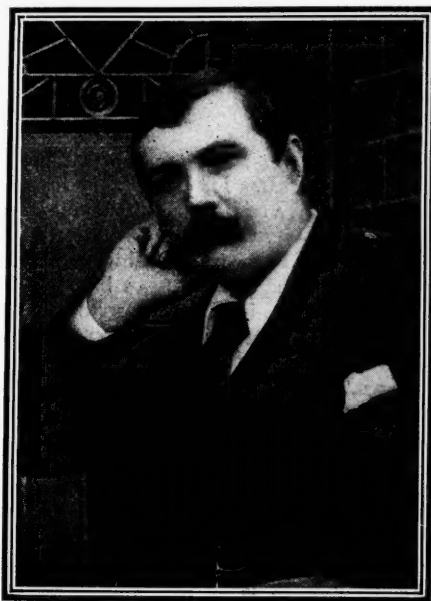
In the recognized group of novelists who yearly make their appearances, Mr. Howells and Mr. James lead. To one equally interested in the vote of the many and the verdict of the few, there is something pathetic in the middle-aged novel like "The Kentons," with the atmosphere of the seventies on every page and a Dutch capacity for painting in the round the arid annals of this Ohio family, whose daughter falls in love in the right way with the wrong man and in the wrong way with the right one. "The Wings of the Dove" returns to Mr. James' earlier subjects and retains his newer method. How amazing and how exasperating that a man can write like this, produce this unique effect of woven words, and yet leave you, so far as reality is concerned, in this picture of the contact between the American and English, with the shimmering sense of the cinematograph, which always seems to be and never is the real thing.

In "Captain Macklin," Mr. Richard Harding Davis has the precise fighting hero who stirs and wins. This man has blood in his veins, not ink. With him, "Ranson's Folly," and "In the Fog," Mr. Davis has suddenly emerged again, and readers swarm once more. Sir A. Conan Doyle has recurred to an earlier popularity in the "Hound of the Baskervilles," in which the method of an episode is applied to a longer span. Mr. Fergus W. Hume has repeated his past, "The Pagan's Cup" brimming with artificial mystery.

NO NEW POPULAR AUTHOR THIS YEAR.

No one new author has made a sudden sweep this year to the first rank. Several suggest a future by a present. Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick bloomed unseen until the *Century* published "The Rescue" and the Century Co. brought out the "Confounding of Camelia" and the "Dull Miss Archinard." These three novels have had no run, but they have added Miss Sedgwick to

those who so write that their work is literature. The canary-bird loves of "Hezekiah's Wives," by Miss L. H. French, go in this short list. Yet the atmosphere is of the English novel list, not the American. Not so the "Story of Mary MacLane." It would have been published nowhere else. Many think it should not have been possible anywhere. But if you are catholic you can admire both, for this, too, is a document which lays bare the dumb misery of platoons of American girls, none the less real because imaginary, grotesque. This and the "Confessions of a Wife" are really the only books of sex this year. Women detest this feminine revelation. They feel it a betrayal. It began well. It broke down after marriage, it being easier for most people to articulate affection before than after wedlock. Our plain-spoken English speech does not express what is easier in Latin tongues and Eastern languages. For myself, I would rather be one of the "Misdemeanors of Nancy," by Miss Eleanor Hoyt, than the object of these letters. "Nancy" is nearly perfect,—too finely framed for a big sale. Of first books, turned out by three and twenty, is "The Late Returning," by Miss Margery Williams, a vivid tropical story, short, hot, and penetrating, which prefigures surprising work in the future. "The Decoy" is another first book, by a man, Mr. Francis Dana, which wrestles awkwardly, but with



SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.



M. MAETERLINCK.

effect, with New England spiritualism. It has a definite purpose. This appears in the "Things that Are Caesar's," of Mr. Reginald Kauffmann, whose "Jarvis of Harvard" gave no hint of the very serious treatment of the difficulties which environ the convict seeking work and finding none.

These two belong to a growing group of American novels,—for the most part, however, without definite aim,—which seek to give the moving show. Journalism has a large share of this attention, because journalists are men trying to write, some of whom write. "Many Waters," by Mr. R. Shackleton, photographs a paper like the *Journal* just as Mr. John Graham, in the "Great God Success," took his man into the New York *Sun* office. Neither get anywhere. This is the difficulty with the mining family which have struck it rich in "The Spenders" (Mr. H. L. Wilson), the "Russells in Chicago"—Boston in the West—"The Minority" (Frederick Trevor Hill), a novel of trusts, the "Thirteenth District" (Brand Whitlock), an Illinois political fight and failure,—these all describe. They do nothing more. Reportage does not make a novel.

When "Josiah Flynt"—Mr. Josiah Flynt Willard—gives the tramp as he has never been given before and probably never will be again, it is of small moment that "The Little Brother" has a rudimentary plot. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith has the same advantage added to long training in

the conduct and contents of a story when he brings "Oliver Horn," a Southern boy, to New York forty years ago and sets him at work studying art. Exaggerated as his method is, Mr. Fuller gives the distinctly local habitation and name of "art" in Chicago "Under the Skylights." Clara Morris' (Mrs. Harriott) "A Pasteboard Crown" compensates for crude story by accurate knowledge, and, as is the habit of the feminine author, says boldly what men hesitate to express. "Sir Richard Calmady" had this characteristic, but it has also that power of continuous consecutive characterization which lifts a story out of the ordinary. It may almost be said to share alone with "The Valley of Decision" the elevation of manner which belongs to the higher walk of the novel. "Scarlet and Hyssop," for all its moralizing, lacks this altogether, and Mr. E. F. Benson is still left with "Dodo" as the only work for which he will be remembered.

Two paths of past success each year sees trodden anew—sacred and historical. Few see that the technical difficulties of the storyteller increase as his framework is fixed. Mr. Aaron Dwight Baldwin turns into dullness itself the "Gospel of Judas Iscariot," and Mrs. Rosamond D. Rhone has retold, with patient minute care, "The Days of the Son of Man." Dr. Paul Carus touches with sentiment the "Crown of Thorns."

"Belshazzar" has been done with archaeological accuracy by Mr. William Stearns Davis, but while it is well to be accurate, it is indispensable to be interesting. This lacks. "Hohenzollern" has this, though Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady lacks knowledge, and is now and then bumptious

in his note. "Jezebel" has about it no shred of the original, except the proper names; but Mr. Lafayette McLaws keeps his story moving, and that is more than to have your gods and weapons of the right date. There is nothing after all quite so unreal as an historical novel like "The Assassins,"—Mr. Nevill Myers Meakin,—which is worked by machinery instead of imagination.

THE ENGLISH STORY WRITER'S STYLE IS BEST.

The advantage which the English novel has in the same task is that it almost always is better written. The journalist, Mr. Hugh S. Scott, who issues a novel or two a year as "Henry Seton Merriman," has no special power in the Polish story, "The Vultures," or in its Spanish companion, "The Velvet Glove." These are both carefully studied; though no more than a round dozen of American stories; but they are well written. They read well. They have not the slips which even men of note have with us. So with the very commonplace stories of a princely Italian family, "A Roman Mystery," and of English society, "The Just and Unjust," which Mr. Richard Bagot has added to his list—they enjoy a certain level of expression unknown in the average American novel.

Throughout the American fiction of the year this lack is apparent. Whether it be the newspaper or the absence of a certain selection in speech bred by a highly organized society, through all the round of prose expression the American lacks style, something which the Englishman,—more stupid, less facile,—manages to acquire.

EDWARD EGGLESTON.

BY ROSSITER JOHNSON.

WHEN the Authors' Club gave a reception to Edward Eggleston, on the occasion of the publication of the first volume of his most important work, "The Beginners of a Nation," one of the speakers said Dr. Eggleston had discovered the perfect way to write history. This was, to write first all the fiction that he possibly could, and after that, by logical necessity, whatever he wrote would be truth. The jest was in reality more than a jest; for, in fact, Dr. Eggleston, after writing a great deal of fiction—some of which has a world-wide reputation, and had been translated into several foreign languages,—set himself at work upon those early periods of

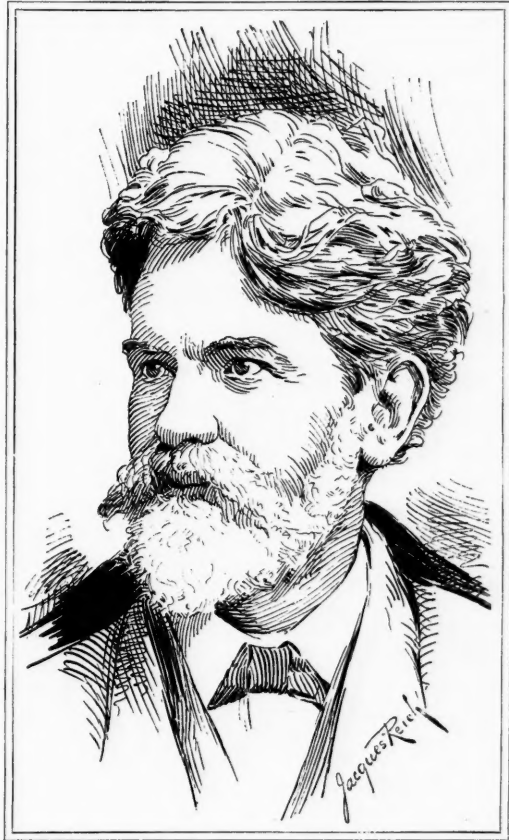
American history about which the least is known, and was so skillful and conscientious in his research that he has come closer to the truth, and revealed more of it that was before unknown to the general reader, than any of his predecessors.

He was born in Vevay, Indiana, in 1837. His father was a lawyer from Virginia, who died when Edward was very young. Delicate health prevented the boy from going to college, but did not prevent him from acquiring a fine and thorough education. At the age of twenty he became a Methodist preacher in Indiana, riding circuit, after the fashion of those days. A little later he was the general agent of the Bible Society in

Minnesota. The nature of his work there, or at least some of its incidents, is indicated by a story that he once told me of being overtaken in his travels on foot by a snowstorm, and wandering about the prairie until he was lost and sat down in despair, but, rousing himself to one more effort, succeeded in reaching a house, and found that he had traveled in a circle. These vocations were not very remunerative, and he was obliged to do something in addition to support his family, the additional pursuits being, as he expressed it, "always honest, but sometimes undignified." From this work he advanced naturally to the profession of an editor, and was so successful from the first that when he edited the *Sunday-School Teacher*, in Chicago, its circulation rose quickly from 5,000 to 35,000. A little later he had some connection with the *New York Independent*, but passed from that to the editorship of the newly established *Hearth and Home*. Here, when a serial story was wanted, he recalled his boyhood days in Indiana, and partly from memory, partly from imagination, produced "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," which was published, with realistic illustrations, and made an immediate success. "The End of the World," "The Circuit Rider," and other stories followed rapidly. It was not alone the Western picture that made the strength of his first novel, but the peculiar shrewdness of old Mrs. Means, and the striking originality of the boy who wished to "belong to the church of the best licks," that gave it a Dickens-like distinctness that fixed it in the memory of every reader. He told me, when I asked him, that his account of the device by which the schoolmaster drove out the boys who had barred the door against him was imaginary. But it is a curious fact that Horace Greeley, in his "Recollections," tells exactly the same thing as actually happening in his boyhood. I believe Dr. Eggleston had not read the "Recollections."

It has been laid down as almost an axiom that only a rich man can write history effectively, because of the costly research and the slow returns. But Dr. Eggleston, in that work to which he was most devoted, showed once more that some things can be done as well as others. He did not hesitate to expend freely whatever he had for the necessary research, and when funds were giving out, he laid the history aside and wrote something that would bring immediate returns. This was his reason, for instance, for writing "The Faith Doctor."

The doctor had all the qualifications for an admirable talker; a genial personality, a pleasant voice, a picturesque head and mobile face, a vast abundance of interesting facts at command, including a great many that were new even to



DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON.
(Who died at Lake George on September 2.)

the best educated of us, and a command of language that gave a rhythmic flow to his words. While the object of his search was solid and significant fact, he had a keen sense of humor and an eye for the picturesque which caused him to pick up all the incidental plums by the way.

Of that which he considered his crowning work, two volumes have appeared: "The Beginners of a Nation" and "The Transit of Civilization." Something had been done on a third, but how much I do not know. I fear we shall look in vain for the man to take up the work and continue it in the spirit and manner with which he had so far carried it on.

"In seclusion and remote from men
The wizard hand lies cold,
Which at its topmost speed let fall the pen,
And left the tale half told.
Ah! who shall lift that wand of magic power,
And the lost clew regain?
The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower
Unfinished must remain!"

TYPICAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1902.

[The Massachusetts Democratic platform, as adopted last month, was written by Hon. Josiah Quincy, and is a document of exceptional merit and value from the party standpoint. We therefore reprint it herewith. The Connecticut Republican platform, as supplemented by the speech of Senator O. H. Platt before the Connecticut convention, in exposition of current Republican doctrines and claims, may well be reprinted also, to give the other side its turn.—THE EDITOR.]

I.—THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts in convention assembled, reaffirming their allegiance to the fundamental principles of Democracy, invite the support of all opponents of modern Republican policies, and make the following declarations upon questions which now demand public attention and require speedy legislative action.

In the place of the Republican policy of fostering and protecting great monopolies by legislation, at the expense of the people, we demand protection for the people against the abuses and exactions of monopoly. We make no warfare upon any legitimate corporate business which is willing to sustain itself without governmental favors, and to submit to reasonable governmental supervision and regulation, but the supremacy of the State over its corporate creatures must be asserted and maintained, and they must conduct their business with due regard to the vast public interests in their charge.

Exorbitant tariff duties are producing a surplus which is to-day locking up in the Treasury money which our business needs urgently require; these should be reduced to a reasonable revenue basis.

Free raw material is the only sound foundation for the manufacturing supremacy which this country is seeking; we again demand that the duties upon such material, so injurious and unfair to the industrial development of this commonwealth, shall be wholly removed. We demand particularly free coal, free iron ore, free wool, and free hides, and we condemn the Republican policy of sacrificing great New England interests to its political exigencies. We favor any honest policy of reciprocity with other nations, and we particularly demand the passage of a liberal measure of reciprocity with Canada.

The present tariff is protecting great trusts and making exorbitant profits upon the necessities of our people, while selling their products to foreign markets at much lower prices than the prices exacted here. We demand the repeal of all tariff duties upon articles whose production is controlled by trusts. This is the one simple, practical, and immediate remedy which will at

least limit the exactions of monopoly; it can be applied while further legislation is being formulated and discussed. The Federal Government can at least allow the people to purchase their coal and their meat, which have been rising toward prohibitive prices, without paying tribute to the coal trusts and the meat trusts.

A decent regard for the interests of the people requires that both sides to a great industrial controversy should accept the principle of arbitration. We condemn the arrogant refusal of the representatives of the anthracite coal combination to submit to arbitration their differences with their employees as the cause of vast loss and injury to the general public.

As we declared a year ago, "The people of Cuba, for whose welfare we have made ourselves trustees," are plainly entitled to the most favored commercial relations with this country." The refusal of the present Republican Congress, under the dictation of selfish special interests, to give Cuba, through proper tariff concessions, a living chance of establishing a stable and efficient government, under her own flag, was a shameful betrayal of our national honor. While she is entitled, whenever it is her own desire, to enjoy the advantages of a full political union with this country, and consequently freedom of trade with us, such a union should never be forced upon her by bankruptcy deliberately created by our actions. We denounce the small measure of relief which some Republicans were willing to grant as utterly inadequate to meet the situation in which their representatives left Cuba.

We are opposed to all forms of governmental subsidies to favored interests or classes, whether on land or on the sea.

We reaffirm our opposition to colonial imperialism in every form, and again demand that our government shall declare its purpose to give to the people of the Philippine Islands, at the earliest possible date, their independence under the protection of this country.

The action of the Federal Government has proved inadequate to adapt Boston Harbor to the rapidly growing requirements of commerce, and

to maintain its relative position with other ports ; we believe that the business interests of this State now require that the commonwealth, in conjunction with the city of Boston, should join in this work of improvement, and hasten and extend it.

We favor stringent laws to prevent the use of the patronage of corporations to influence legislation and political action ; corporations should be prohibited from giving employment to persons recommended by office-holders or members of political committees, and recommendations by them for such employment should also be forbidden.

Emphasizing the above matters as those now demanding most immediate consideration, while reaffirming our support of the reforms in State government and legislation embodied in our last platform, including responsible executive government, restriction of special legislation, a proper system of referendum, primary elections, direct nominations, elections of the United States Senators by the people, progressive labor legislation, including an eight-hour law, home rule for cities, we confidently appeal to the people to support our candidates.

II.—THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, WITH SENATOR O. H. PLATT'S STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN POLICY AND DOCTRINE.

We heartily approve and applaud President Roosevelt's vigilant care of the country's interests, domestic and foreign. We share his pride in the magnificent work of the American soldier and sailor and the American administrator in the country's new dependencies, and his resentment against their unpatriotic traducers, and we favor his nomination for the Presidency by the National Republican Convention of 1904.

We believe, with Lincoln, Garfield, Blaine, McKinley, and Roosevelt, in a protective tariff that wisely fosters American industries and safeguards American wages. We oppose a general revision of the tariff at this time as both inopportune and unnecessary. If, in any schedule, import duties are found that have been notoriously perverted from their true purpose to the inordinate enrichment of corporations, monopolistic in fact or in tendency, we look to a Republican Congress to apply, in its wisdom, the needed corrective without impairing the principle of protection.

We believe, with William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, in the policy of trade reciprocity as the natural supplement of tariff protection, and the key with which to unlock the world's markets for the surplus products of American fields and American mills. Especially we commend the President's efforts to perform a plain duty, and obtain for this country a lucrative commerce by arranging a judicious reciprocity treaty with Cuba. And we also commend and thank the chairman of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, our honored and beloved Senator O. H. Platt, for his earnest support of the President in these efforts.

The Republican party has ever recognized the value and dignity of labor, which is the founda-

tion of our national wealth, prosperity, and happiness, and sought to enact such legislation as would safeguard the true interests of labor, and it will continue to favor all measures justly calculated to secure that end.

We believe that great aggregations of capital, commonly called "trusts," while necessary for the economic conduct of large business and commercial enterprises, should be subject to such supervision, State or national, as will safeguard public and private interests.

[The above are all the planks of the platform that relate to national issues. Those paragraphs of Senator Platt's speech before the convention that deal with questions of national interest are printed below]

SENATOR PLATT'S CONVENTION SPEECH AT HARTFORD.

Let us, then, turn our attention to the wider field. Shall we endorse or condemn the Republican administration so gloriously begun by William McKinley, so grandly continued by Theodore Roosevelt? The United States has enjoyed six years of unexampled prosperity. That prosperity has been coincident with Republican administration. During that period our career has been one of uninterrupted development, progress, and glory. In whatever contributes to domestic prosperity and happiness, and to international influence and helpfulness, the United States has, under Republican administration, reached high-water mark. Six years ago the business of the country was in the depths of depression. National credit was shaken to its foundations. Its people were largely unemployed, discontented, and unhappy. We were

lightly esteemed by the nations of the earth. A short six years, and what do we behold?—prosperity in business surpassing all former periods, unequalled national credit, all our workmen employed at better wages than ever before in our history, the people contented and happy, our voice the most persuasive and potent in the councils of the nations. In wise administration, in substantial development, in international influence, we lead the world to-day. What other issue does the Republican party need to present? How can it better commend itself to the support of the people of the United States than by patient continuance in this well-doing? Nor is our national prosperity and glory accidental. Our country has always prospered under Republican rule; it has always languished when so unfortunate as to come under the sway of the Democratic party. The one overwhelming issue of this campaign is the endorsement of the Republican administration of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Recognizing the force of this, our opponents are indulging in a most frantic hunt for some other issue on which to go before the people. There is a fascination in hunting when there is game to be found and secured, but it is dull and tiresome sport where there is no game to be either found or secured, and this hunt of the Democratic party for a new issue must be both dull and tiresome. When we restored the gold standard and reestablished the credit of the nation on solid foundation, its free-silver issue disappeared with the clouds. When we gave Porto Rico popular and representative government, when we put down rebellion in the Philippines, established civil government there, clothed its inhabitants with all the rights guaranteed to our own citizens by the Constitution, we started it on the road to popular and representative government; its paramount issue of imperialism became but a dissipated fog.

We have wrought a grand and glorious work in the Philippines, and the people now know it. No nation in the long annals of history has ever accomplished so much for justice, for civilization, for the advancement of humanity, in a conquered territory as we in the Philippines. It is marvelous beyond the dream of the philosopher or the prediction of the prophet. The example of a semi-barbarous and warlike people pacified, and in four years transformed into a people seeking to regulate their own affairs under the sovereignty of the United States, and under our promise of self-government to the full limit of their capacity, is not to be found elsewhere in the world's history. That it has been accomplished against virulent opposition and attack

upon both our military and civil administration only attests the wonder of its consummation.

For once in its history it is apparent that the Democratic party is ashamed of the issues upon which it has so recently sought power. The mere mention of free silver, anti-expansion, and anti-imperialism, which but a few short years since constituted the entire stock in trade of the Democratic and Populistic partnership, is most distasteful, and so it now has started on its vain and vexing hunt for other issues with which to delude voters into its support. Thus in all Democratic journals, and from all Democratic platforms, we now hear the cry "revise the tariff, down with the trusts." On this subject the Republican party has something to say, and says it frankly.

The Republican party stands for a protective tariff. The Democratic party is against a protective tariff. Protection has brought prosperity and filled our land with happiness, and when the time comes for either a complete or partial revision of the tariff, the interests of the country require that it shall be revised along the lines of protection and not for the establishment of free trade. Whenever and however there shall be tariff revision, it should be a revision which will not destroy our home market or take away work from our own workmen to give it to the workmen of foreign countries. Tariff revision should be attempted only when it will not seriously disturb the business of the country, or check our developing activities. When that time shall come, and the need shall be apparent, the Republican party may be relied upon to undertake this work. Tariff schedules are not sacred. The principle of protection should be held sacred in the United States. The Democratic cry for tariff revision which is sounding through the country is pitched upon one key: the destruction of protection, which is the main factor of our prosperity.

With regard to great aggregations of capital, indefinitely called trusts, all men know that business cannot now be conducted successfully in the United States with the limited capital of former times; that to attempt it would result in wide-spread disaster and misery, and that even if it were possible to reestablish old trade conditions the consumers would necessarily be compelled to pay enhanced prices for the needed articles of consumption. Other nations were first to seize the opportunities which steam and electricity offered in extending business operations throughout the field of the world which had been previously limited by slow correspondence and transportation. The United States was forced by the changed conditions of trade to do business upon a larger scale, and that could only be done with augmented capital. Business thus con-

ducted, honestly and fairly according to the common judgment of mankind, is not only a necessity, but a blessing.

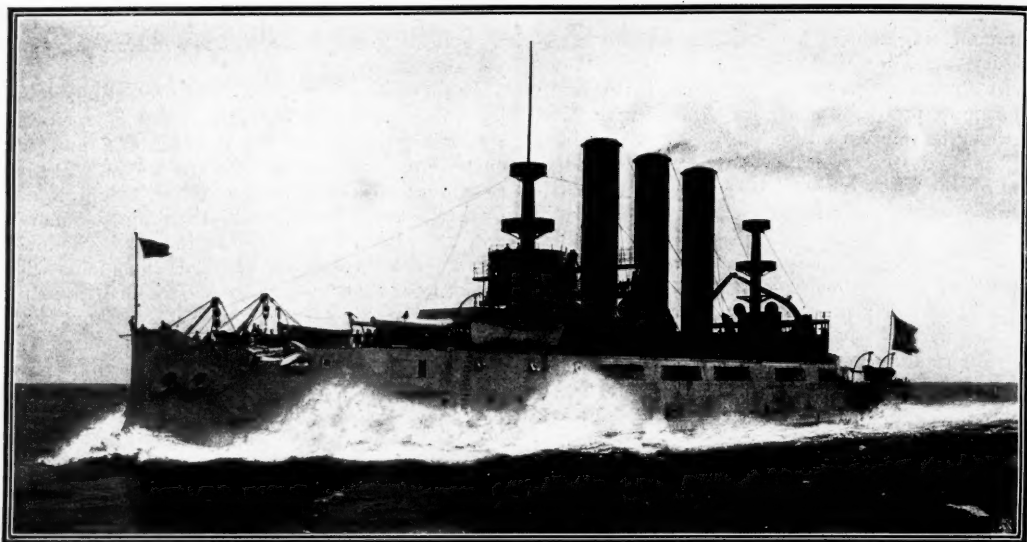
But great aggregations of capital result in enormous power, and there comes with that power the temptation to do business unfairly, and without due regard to the rights and interests of the great body of our people. The difference between the Republican and Democratic parties in the matter of trusts may be stated thus: The Democratic party proposes to destroy trusts and the business conducted by them; the Republican party proposes to regulate trusts and the business conducted by them, so that no unfair advantage shall be taken of the people of the United States, and to the full limit of its constitutional power it will carry out this policy. The Republican party does not set itself against business or the capital needed to develop business; it does set itself against capitalistic monopoly or extortion. The Democratic party, true to its traditional policy of destruction, has apparently but one, and only one, remedy for evils arising from the improper management of business carried on by great corporations, and that is to put all articles manufactured by corporations which have the supposed ability to control prices on the free list, thus destroying at one blow protection to our industries and the business pursued by the trusts.

No more fatuous policy could be conceived. We deny that the tariff is the mother of trusts, we affirm that the tariff is the parent of prosperity. Upon the Republican policy of regulation as against the Democratic policy of destruction, we appeal confidently to the good sense and sober judgment of the thinking people of the United States. It will be a sad day for our workmen if ever in an attempt to punish and destroy our trusts the work now performed by them shall be transformed to the workmen employed by foreign trusts. And right here it may be observed that no plan has ever been proposed by the Democratic party relating either to tariffs or trusts which would result in the employment of an additional workman in the United States, or in the enhancement of the wages of labor. What then can be said of Democratic profession of sympathy for wage-earners but that it is a hollow pretense,—in a word, demagoguery. Upon this subject the Republican party has no more courageous, intelligent, or honest exponent of its principles and policies than Theodore Roosevelt. Read his utterances upon this subject and be assured that he speaks for the Republican party. From the at-

tempt to sway the people of the United States by appeals to prejudice, the Republican party appeals to reason.

Right alongside the policy of protection, going hand and hand with it, is the policy of reciprocity, a reciprocity which shall extend and not curtail our trade; which, on the whole, will give us wider markets without seriously crippling our own. This reciprocity has been aptly denominated the handmaid of protection, and whenever and wherever reciprocal trade arrangements with foreign countries can be made which will result in more widely extended markets without serious injury to the business of this country, the Republican party is bound by the expressed views of its late President, in what may be termed his farewell address to the American people, as well as in the explicit declarations of President Roosevelt, to sanction and ratify such arrangements. Democratic reciprocity is but another name for free trade. Republican reciprocity is entirely consistent with protection.

I must speak to you feelingly in behalf of reciprocal trade arrangements with our nearest neighbor, Cuba. I would make such arrangements along the lines which I have indicated,—a reciprocity in trade between the two countries mutually advantageous to each, a reciprocity whereby we would extend our own trade and at the same time benefit the industrial interests of Cuba. That this is entirely practicable I do not for a moment doubt. Cuba, more than any other nation, is related to us. It is a child rescued and adopted by us. We are both its liberator and its sponsor. It is neither for her interests nor for ours that Cuba should become a part of our nation; it is both for her interests and ours that she should find prosperity in independence, and stability growing out of that prosperity. If ever one nation was obligated to deal justly and liberally with another, we are obligated to deal justly and liberally with Cuba. We can help Cuba in the maintenance of her independence with great benefit to ourselves. We can enable her to start on a career of self-supporting nationality without perceptible injury to any American industry and with manifest benefit to all. There are times when popular prejudices and fear obscure the most important issues and prevents wise legislation, but the second sober thought of the American people sweeps away the barriers erected by prejudice and fear, and allows the voice of conscience, and justice, and wise policy, to be heard. I believe that the time of dealing justly with Cuba has only been delayed, and will surely come.



Photographed for *Collier's Weekly*.

THE NEW UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "MAINE," OUR FASTEST BATTLESHIP.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY TYPES OF SHIPBUILDING.

ON September 17, Secretary Moody accepted the new battleship *Maine*, a vessel specially interesting to Americans in the historic associations with her name, as well as from the fact that it was demonstrated, by a trial trip in the last of August, that this latest addition to the American navy is the speediest battleship we have ever had, and one of the most powerful in the world.

The new *Maine* was built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia. The contract requirements for speed were more exacting than for any battleship previously ordered by the United States Government, and the finally revised figures show that the fine vessel exactly reached the necessary speed,—18 knots an hour. It is necessary to remember, in comparing this speed trial with the figures given out for European battleships, that an American battleship has a very different task in proving its pace from that set for an English or German fighter. The latter are equipped with picked coal, and the speed made over a mile of smooth water is credited to the vessel. The United States requires the new fighter to steam out to sea and speed over a triangular course of 40 miles of blue water, with the run of coal in its bunkers, and under service conditions generally.

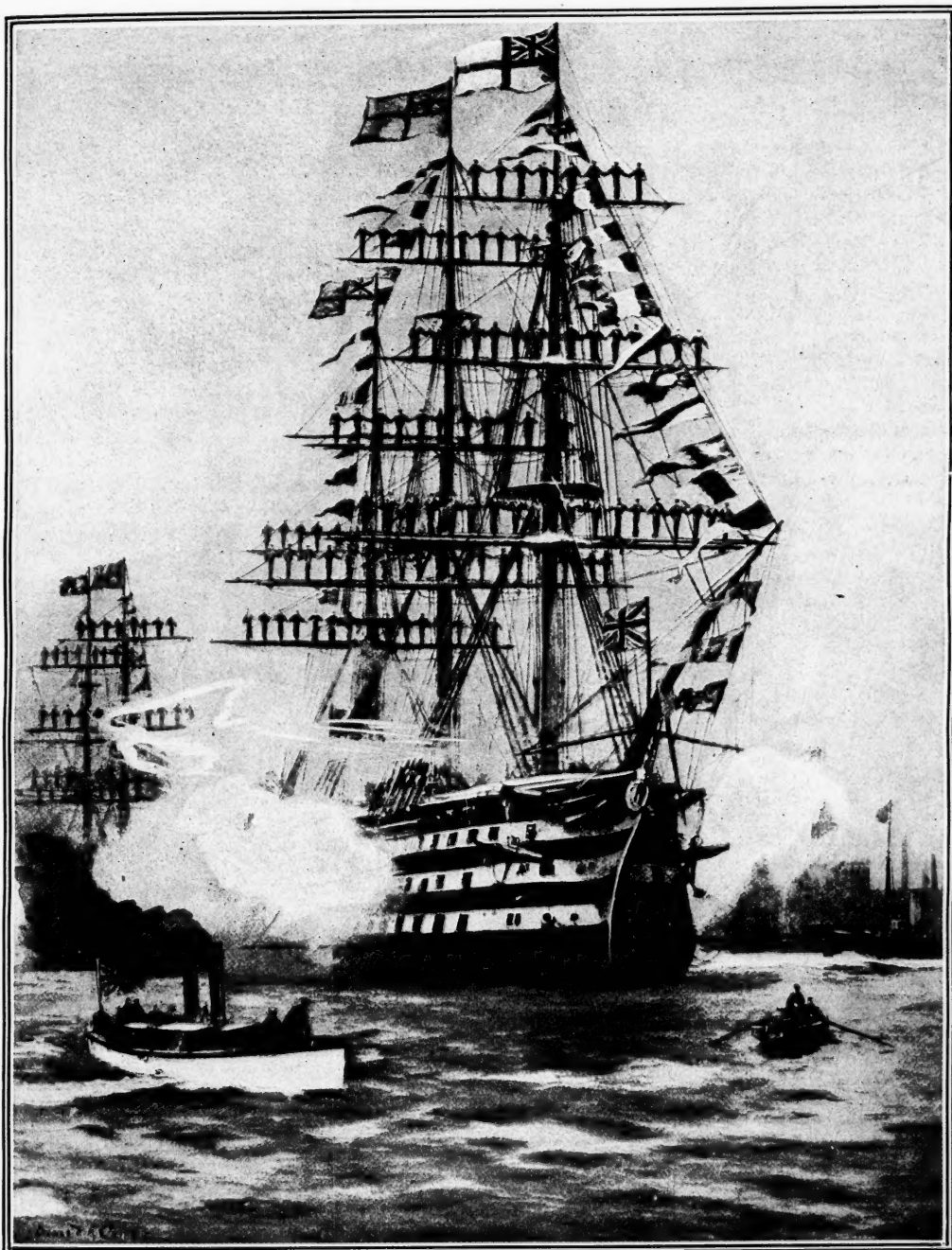
This battleship is a much more powerful vessel than her unfortunate predecessor. She is 388 feet long, with 72 feet of beam, and 12,300 tons

displacement. Her coal bunkers carry normally 1,000 tons of coal, which can be doubled on occasion. The tremendous main battery consists of fourteen 12-inch rifles and sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns, while the secondary battery has twenty-four rapid-fire guns of smaller caliber, and two torpedo tubes are provided below the water line; the armor reaches 12 inches in thickness on the turrets and barbettes. There is provision for a crew of 40 officers and 511 men.

On an opposite page is shown, by way of contrast with this twentieth-century type of naval unit, Lord Nelson's famous battleship *Victory* as she appeared in the Coronation Naval Review. Great Britain has reconsidered her unfavorable judgment on the very last experiment in naval warfare, the submarine boat; a third illustration shows the trial of a new English vessel of this type, as presented in *Black and White*.

THE YACHT "ARROW": THE SWIFTEST VESSEL AFLOAT.

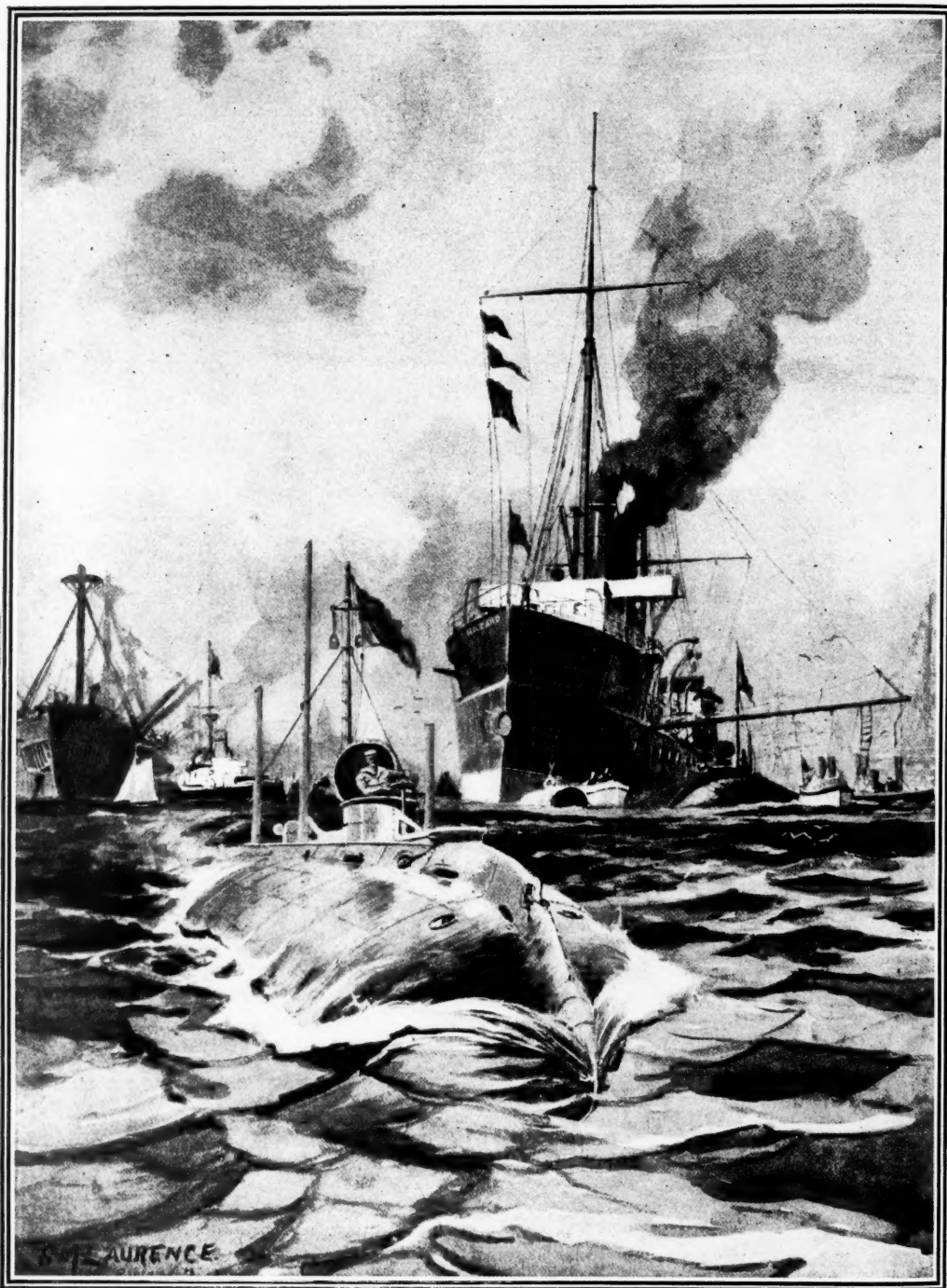
A wonderful exhibition of speed was given on the Hudson on September 6, by Mr. Charles R. Flint's yacht *Arrow*. The little vessel surpassed, indeed, any speed previously made for a nautical mile, and may fairly be put on record as the fastest vessel the world has seen to this day. Mr. Flint was desirous of putting the *Arrow* to her best paces, and the trial was made



From *Black and White* (London).

THE OLD "VICTORY," LORD NELSON'S BATTLESHIP—A STRIKING CONTRAST WITH THE "MAINE."

(As she appeared in the Coronation Naval Review on June 26. The yards are manned in the old-fashioned salute, to welcome the arrival of Edward VII.)



From *Black and White* (London).

A NEW ENGLISH SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT ON ITS TRIAL TRIP IN STOKES BAY.

under the fairest conditions, and with a care that gives it an official accuracy, the course having been marked out by the experts of the Coast Survey.

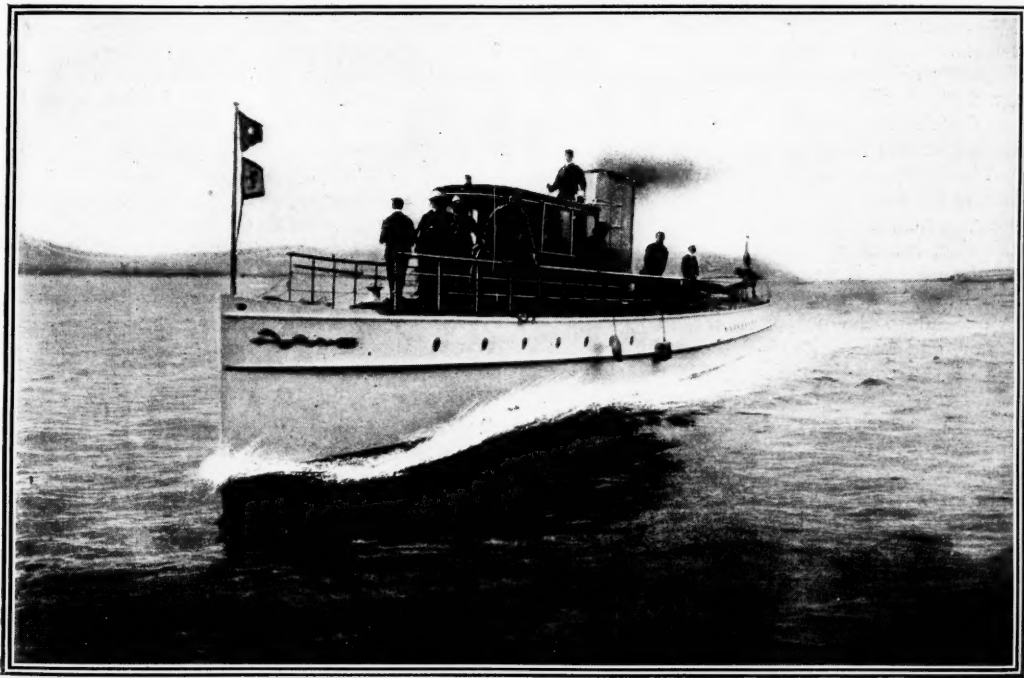
The best previous performance of the *Arrow* was a sprint at the rate of 36 statute miles an hour. In this country the yacht *Vamoose* had made a speed of 24 miles an hour, the torpedo boat *Porter* a speed of 33 miles, and in England, the turbine boat *Viper* had reached 42 miles in a private trial; while the swiftest German torpedo boat had come within a fraction of this speed.

On September 6, the *Arrow* was stripped for the fray, and fed with several tons of the finest anthracite egg coal, in order that no power might be lost in imperfect combustion. Both of her boilers were utilized, instead of the single one ordinarily used. At the stage of the tide known to maritime people as "high water slack," the vessel dashed into the course, and covered the nautical mile in the astonishing time of 1 minute

and 32 seconds, or at the rate of 44.13 statute miles an hour.

Mr. Flint's wonderful boat is a twin-screw yacht 130 feet long, with a beam of only 12½ feet; the displacement is 78 tons, and the two engines can develop 4,000 horse power. What such a power means in this slip of a boat can be imagined when one remembers that the screw engines of the *Great Eastern* of over 20,000 tons displacement, and therefore more than 250 times the displacement of the *Arrow*, developed only 4,000 horse power.

One of the most gratifying features of this remarkable exhibition, so far as it had any practical significance as to torpedo-boat possibilities, was the excellent behavior of the little vessel under the fearful strain. She ran straight and true, with comparatively little vibration, and no ominous wake. With such an enormous power driving so light a vessel this is perhaps the most remarkable feature of the trial.



Photographed for *Collier's Weekly*.

MR. CHARLES R. FLINT'S BOAT "ARROW," THE FASTEST BOAT AFLOAT.

(On September 6, the *Arrow* steamed over a measured course of a nautical mile in 92 seconds, or at the rate of 44.13 statute miles an hour.)

OUR PUBLIC PLEASURE GROUNDS.

BY M. O. STONE.

(Secretary Park Commission, Rochester, N. Y.)

FIFTY years ago there were no great public parks in this country, and most of the large park systems have been developed within the last twenty-five years. Of the 159 cities of the United States, each having a population of 25,000 or more, there are 37 that have no public parks. The population of these cities ranges from 25,000 to 42,000. Forty-three cities with from 30,000 to 102,000 inhabitants have parks, the smallest park area being three-fourths of an acre, the largest 48 acres, and the average park area for each of these 43 cities is 10 acres.

The number of cities having parks and park systems varying in size from 50 acres up to Greater New York's grand system of parks, comprising about 7,000 acres, is 79. Up to about 1866, when Central Park began to show some degree of finish and beauty under the wise direction of park commissioners of high character and intelligence and the almost magic touch of those great landscape gardeners, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, public pleasure grounds were generally considered undesirable, if not unattainable, luxuries. But at this time the question of park making was not being seriously considered in many cities. Soon after Central Park was opened to the public it became immensely popular, and was visited by thousands from all parts of the country. From this time municipalities seemed to gradually realize that liberal expenditures for the purchase and improvement of public pleasure grounds were not only legitimate, but were demanded in the interests of public welfare. In some cities a few strong men worked persistently for parks, contending in many cases against local newspapers, prominent business men, and a united saloon influence.

PARKS ENHANCE REAL ESTATE VALUES.

But in the end the park promoters were successful. Probably not one of the cities that did not take kindly to the creation of public parks when the agitation was at its height, but finally accepted the idea, would, if it were possible, part with its parks for twice their total cost. It has been found in some cities that the parks have earned money for the taxpayers, and from a financial point of view are good investments. Attractive parks now occupy large areas that for

years were obstructions to the extension and material prosperity of many cities; and, as these unsightly and waste places were gradually improved and beautified, the value of land in those neighborhoods soon began to rise. Twenty-two officials, representing parks in thirty-three cities, state that real estate near their park territory has increased in valuation greatly beyond the average increase in other parts of their cities. Ten years ago the Board of Park Commissioners of Boston reported that the increase in the value of lands near the "Back Bay" system had been over 300 per cent.; during the same time the value of lands in the rest of the city had increased in value but 18 per cent. Land values have also risen enormously near Central and other New York parks; and everywhere, though perhaps not to such an extent as in Boston and New York, appreciation in the value of real estate near parks has steadily increased, and must continue to do so as parks are developed and grow more beautiful. Many park systems are but partially improved, and some years may be necessary to show their value in this direction.

The improvement and beautifying of any section of a city by the erection of handsome buildings, especially when surrounded by beautiful grounds, immediately causes surrounding property to become more valuable, and attractive public parks in a still greater degree have the same effect. The phenomenal growth of our cities during the last ten years should arouse municipalities to the necessity of securing land for park purposes before the most desirable tracts are taken for residential and manufacturing purposes. There is little reason to fear that rapidly growing cities will obtain more park lands than will be required, and the danger of delay in buying is illustrated in many cities which find, when they are forced to consider the question of providing public parks, that the cost of procuring suitable land has increased enormously; in some cases the most desirable tracts, that could have been bought at reasonable figures a few years ago, cannot now be secured at prices that will permit of their acquisition for park purposes. There are in many cities large open spaces near poor and overcrowded sections which should be taken at once for park purposes and for great playgrounds.

PRIVATE GIFTS FOR PUBLIC PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Perhaps there is no way in which men of wealth could so directly benefit so large a number of people as by gifts of land for public pleasure grounds. Magnificent sums are given to colleges, libraries, and other public institutions. Why should not money be as freely given to create great parks for the betterment of "all sorts and conditions of men"? The accumulation of great fortunes has been made possible only through the toil of those who most need the pure air and rest afforded by large rural parks. The largest gift of land in this country for park purposes was that of 3,717 acres to the city of Los Angeles, Cal. Hartford has received by gift 830 acres; Minneapolis, 790 acres; St. Louis, 435 acres; Cleveland, 395 acres; Springfield, Mass., 360 acres; Allegheny, 313 acres; Toronto, Ont., 225 acres; Detroit, 194 acres; Worcester, 150 acres; Peoria, 140 acres; Omaha, 130 acres, and Providence, 121 acres. A few other cities have received donations of land for parks varying in amounts from 2 to 90 acres.

MUNICIPAL PARK FINANCE SYSTEMS.

It would be impossible to overestimate the value of public parks to the physical and moral health of the people. The great urban pleasure grounds are coming to be considered as essential to a city's welfare as are pure water, well-lighted streets, public baths, and public schools, and the park officials of three-fourths of the cities which have public parks say that the greater part of their taxpayers favor liberal appropriations for the purchase of park lands, their improvement and proper maintenance. The legislative branches of nearly all city governments grant appropriations for the maintenance of their parks, the park departments annually stating to them the amounts deemed necessary. In some cases maximum amounts have been fixed by State legislatures beyond which appropriations cannot be made for parks in those cities. The parks of Hartford and San Francisco are annually provided with funds raised by a tax of not less than one-half of a mill on each dollar of value of all property taxable for municipal purposes. Paterson, N. J., maintains her parks with an annual appropriation obtained from a tax of two-fifths of a mill levied on assessed valuation of taxable property. Minneapolis receives her annual appropriation for parks through a "Board of Tax Levy," with a limit of one mill on the assessed valuation of property to be taxed.

The parks of Peoria, Ill., are maintained from an annual tax levy of six mills, which provides her parks with the most liberal appropriation

granted in this country. There are 330 acres in the four parks of Peoria. The method by which the parks of Paterson are annually maintained would undoubtedly be the best one for nearly all cities. The fixing of annual park appropriations would cease to be subject to the caprice or political bias of city councils, and park boards would be assured of certain amounts annually, thus being in a position to act intelligently and upon business methods.

EFFICIENCY IN PARK ADMINISTRATION.

The wonderful results in making and maintaining parks that have been accomplished everywhere by park commissions when entirely free from hurtful political influences, have attracted general attention and praise. In many cases large park areas have been secured, while funds necessary for their development and annual maintenance have been quite inadequate. But, fortunately, nearly all park boards have succeeded in conducting their departments on business principles.

Competent superintendents have usually been secured and retained. These superintendents have employed and discharged park laborers with little dictation from any source, and honest, intelligent service has been the natural result. Men employed in planting and caring for trees, shrubs, and flowers ought to be something more than ordinary unskilled laborers, and should be trained to do special work.

A very large proportion of the money expended for the improvement and maintenance of parks is used for labor, and this labor cannot be honestly and carefully performed when partially under the direction of outside influences. If the same degree of efficiency and application of business principles had always been found in the various departments of our city governments as has prevailed in most of the park boards of this country, many municipalities would not now be carrying burdens of indebtedness so great as to suggest the possibility of bankruptcy. Of the thirty largest park systems in the United States, twenty-five are under strictly non-partisan commissions; in the other five cities the administration of park work is less under the control of political organizations than any other departments of the city government, and but two of these have park commissions.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT BY COMMISSIONS.

The management of park affairs under commissions largely accounts for the economical and satisfactory development of our largest park systems, and the feeling is general that full value has been received for all park expenditures. In

30 cities representing the finest parks of this country, the average annual tax rate per \$1,000 for park improvement and maintenance has been, for the last five years, 40 cents. The rate for each of these cities varies from 13 cents in Cincinnati, with 422 acres of parks, to \$1.33 in Peoria, with but 330 acres of parks. Choosing 10 cities that have especially fine park systems, and whose park commissions have been independent of corrupting influences, we find that their tax rate on \$1,000 has been but 30 cents. In these 30 cities the average annual cost per capita for improving and maintaining parks during the last five years has been 34 cents. It should be remembered that park commissioners, usually busy men of affairs, have given years of gratuitous service in this work, but have often received harsh and unjust criticism. While the position of park commissioner is everywhere considered an honorable one, and the organizers and members of park boards are generally men of broad and philanthropic aim, their official lives have been filled with many vexations.

The work of laying out and improving parks is being done in nearly all cities under the direction of efficient landscape gardeners. Commissioners accept the plans made by these men and endeavor to acquire lands and improve them as directed by their retained advisers. These plans require large expenditures of public money, and as years are necessary for plans to materialize, partly because of lack of funds and because trees and shrubs and good roads will not spring into existence in a year or two, some citizens are unreasonable and demand results that only time and fair appropriations of money can accomplish.

SIMPLICITY AND RESTFULNESS IN LANDSCAPE EFFECTS.

Because of the constantly increasing expenses of modern municipalities, and through an imperfect and crude understanding of legitimate park needs, it is difficult in many cities to secure annual appropriations large enough for anything beyond the bare maintenance of the parks. This condition of things in so many cities should lead to the making of parks where the strong features are quiet landscapes with great stretches of meadow, and where the naturalistic planting is restful to all the senses. The cost of developing and maintaining great urban pleasure grounds where the pastoral idea is uppermost is very much less than for the making of those that are more pretentious and artificial. Park roads and walks must be made and a few buildings erected; but the true artist limits their number to the bare necessities of the case, and conceals them as far as possible by skillful planting. Rare trees,

shrubs, and plants in profusion are costly and too frequently are out of harmony with their surroundings. Large plantings of a limited variety of hardy trees and shrubs, naturalistic in their broad effects, cost very much less to grow and properly care for than the rare and striking ones. In some of our most attractive parks effective plantings have been made of great masses of dogwoods, viburnums, sumacs, and other native shrubs; these are easily, quickly, and cheaply grown, and are always pleasing. The parks that the American public enjoy best are those that have cost the least to improve and sustain.

HARMONY IN DESIGN THE GREAT DESIDERATUM.

These are the great public pleasure grounds created by men who have worked lovingly and wisely on Nature's canvas, having clearly in their minds pictures of one harmonious whole that could only be realized after many years. In some cities it has been difficult to prevent the placing of many things in public parks that were not considered in the original designs, and the question is continually arising as to whether there shall be a strict adherence to the carefully prepared plans of those who have for years studied the essentials of great parks. There should be no difference of opinion in this matter. When plans drawn by professional landscape gardeners of acknowledged ability are accepted, they should be closely followed. From a business point of view, nothing less can be done.

THE POLICING OF PUBLIC PARKS.

In many large park systems the police forces are small. On Sundays, holidays, and special occasions immense throngs gather in the parks, yet the order generally maintained is good and the harm done to everything that beautifies is slight. The development of a strong public sentiment which frowns upon depredations and hoodlumism in public parks has apparently kept pace with the growth and embellishment of the parks. When park property has been injured, the offenders have not always been found among the so-called "lower classes." Women riding through parks in their luxurious carriages have been known to order their coachmen to gather flowers, and have calmly directed the despoiling of shrubs and trees.

A little more than one-half of the parks of this country are policed by men under the control of and paid by the park departments. In the other cities regular policemen are detailed for park duty. In four good-sized park systems there are no regularly detailed police, but from the employees of each park are chosen a sufficient number who are commissioned as special peace officers.

THE SOUTH AND HER HISTORY.

BY DAVID Y. THOMAS.

AT the last meeting of the American Historical Association that body was invited to meet in Nashville next time, whereupon the question was at once raised, "What interest is there in history in the South?" The question was put in all sincerity, and some members of the association manifested a desire to go South for one of the annual meetings, if only assured that the interest there would justify it. However, it was felt that the rule of rotation laid down for the locality of the meetings, "East, West, Washington," could not be departed from to the disadvantage of the East, and that Nashville would have to take her chances with the West in future. In the meantime the writer would like to put forward a few facts in answer to the above inquiry.

The question is one which had already presented itself to the writer, himself a Southerner, nor had he found the most satisfactory answer. He had often heard the complaint that the South had been misrepresented and misunderstood by some historians; that the part she played in the formation and building of the nation had been minimized, while that of the North had been magnified; and that the representation of her course in the events leading up to the Civil War had been grossly unjust. Of late a protest has been heard from a State so far north as New York against the partiality of writers from a section still farther east. If the charge is true, where lies the fault? Why has no one come forward with a scientific array of cold and convincing facts? Not all historians are lineal descendants of the unjust judge; they seek the truth and endeavor to confine themselves to it. Unfortunately, however, a few men who, mainly for purposes of revenue, have essayed to write histories, the smaller histories concerning which the charge referred to is most frequently heard, will need to clear themselves of the suspicion that they are related to the person just mentioned. When men, North or South, for that matter, in any age or clime, start out with preconceived notions and pet theories, and ruthlessly reject everything which tends to subvert them, or with a determination to please a particular constituency, they will never become historians, no matter how many so-called "histories" they may write. The muse of history is the companion of Truth, whatever the cost of

keeping her company. But the truth with regard to history is not always an open book, seen and read of all men; it must be sought in the byways and hedges. Dropping the metaphor, history is a matter of record, made up of facts, not opinions and theories alone. If the historian cannot find the record, his account must be mythical; if he finds only a part, his account is likely to be distorted, be his intentions ever so honest. If the South should be bidden by the oracle, as was Phaon, the Sophist, to consult the dead, whither could she turn for the record of their wisdom? What has she done to put that record before the world?

In explanation, but not justification, of the paucity of historical works in the South, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page has said, in substance, that she has been too busy making history to stop to write it. Then, if the schoolboy is perfectly familiar with the *Mayflower*, but never heard of the *Discovery* or the *Good-Speed*, who is to blame for it? For many years the South studied the problems of government with a passion, and consequently has left a lasting impress on the constitutional law of the nation, but her work in writing the story of those studies and their application, and of her struggle with nature and the savages, is yet to be done. Unfortunately, the materials necessary for this work have not always been carefully preserved, and many of those still in existence have not been made easily accessible to the student. What is more natural, then, than that occasional mistakes should be made by those attempting the story? But a brighter day is dawning.

In a few instances sufficient interest has been aroused to induce the State governments to lend a helping hand. As far back as 1882, the Legislature of Maryland began to make biennial appropriations of \$4,000 for the publication of her Colonial and Revolutionary Archives. The appropriations have amounted to \$36,000, and have resulted in the publication of nineteen volumes. In 1896, \$15,000 was given for the work of preparing a roster of her volunteers in the Civil War. Virginia has published a calendar of her "State Papers." One might reasonably have expected their publication in full from a State which played so important a rôle. She also has copies of the documents in the Public Record Office,

London, relating to her history in the seventeenth century. Besides this, copies of the records of some of her early and more important counties have been made and deposited in the State Library at Richmond. North Carolina has published seventeen volumes of her Colonial Records; also, a "Complete Legislative Manual and Political Register" of the State, and a pretty full military roster down to, and including, 1898. In 1892, South Carolina appropriated \$6,500 to secure copies of her Colonial Records in England, of which there are now thirty-six folio volumes in the office of the Secretary of State. It is to be hoped that they will be printed soon. Her military history has been brought down to the Mexican War, and a roster of her Confederate soldiers is now being prepared. A "Roster and Itinerary" of her soldiers in the Spanish-American War has already appeared. An Historical Commission, to serve without pay, has been appointed to collect material from any available source. Georgia has spent about \$10,000 for collection, but nothing for printing. Unfortunately, the copy of her Colonial Records was burned in 1893. An appeal will be made to the Legislature to have them copied again.

Some of the newer States also are waking up to the importance of their records. Alabama was the first to begin the preservation of the history of the Civil War. A Superintendent of Army Records was appointed in 1863; but the end of the war, and the consequent change of government, left matters in great confusion. A part of the work already done was lost, but some of it has been recovered. A few years since a commission was appointed to report upon historical material. February 27, 1901, a Department of Archives and History was created by the Legislature, and a director appointed, with a salary of \$1,800, and \$700 for contingent expenses. Mississippi has appropriated \$2,000 to be used for publication under the direction of the Historical Commission appointed by the president of the Historical Society. Texas has sent a commission to the city of Mexico to look after documents there.

It is doubtful if the Solons who have been so busy making history would have found time to do even this much, had not the members of the historical societies proved their relationship to a certain widow by their importunities. Just what credit is due to them in each particular case cannot easily be determined, but several societies have been untiring in their efforts. The Maryland society edits and looks after the publication of the archives mentioned above. In addition to this, it has done good work in the publication of documents and of carefully prepared papers based

on sources. The "Calvert Papers" are the most important published so far. The society now has more than thirty volumes to its credit. The Society for the History of Germans in Maryland has issued two volumes. The Johns Hopkins University "Studies in Historical and Political Science" are too well known to need comment.

The Virginia Historical Society was founded in 1831, and was chartered three years later, but in 1882 it had published only thirteen volumes. Since then it has taken on new life. In the decade 1882-92 eleven volumes appeared. In 1894 the society began the publication of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, a quarterly of one hundred and twelve pages. It is largely devoted to documents, but considerable space is given to genealogies of only local interest. A catalogue of the manuscripts in the possession of the society has lately been published. The *William and Mary (College) Quarterly*, edited by President Lyon G. Tyler, is doing much to supplement the work of the *Virginia Magazine of History*. The *Lower Norfolk, Virginia, Antiquarian*, and the *John P. Branch Historical Society Papers* of Randolph-Macon College, are publications worthy of note.

From 1857 to 1883 the South Carolina Historical Society published four volumes. In 1891 new life was infused into the society, and it is now pushing its work before the Legislature. January, 1900, witnessed the birth of its official organ, *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*. The most commendable feature about this quarterly is that it is largely devoted to documents. One might prefer to have such papers in volumes devoted to nothing else, but when they cannot be had that way, it is better to have them in a magazine than not at all.

The Georgia Historical Society was founded in 1839, "for the purpose of preserving and diffusing information relating to the history of the State of Georgia in particular, and of American history in general." It has done something in the way of collecting, but very little in the way of diffusing this information. Only five volumes can be set down to its credit. These, however, contain pages of considerable importance. The last, issued under the auspices of the Savannah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, contains the Proceedings of the first Provincial Congress, and of the Georgia Council of Safety, 1775-77. The society is fortunate in having for its librarian Mr. Hardin, a member of the Legislature, who will press upon that body the imperative need of funds.

The Alabama Historical Society was organized in 1850, but up to 1876 had published only a few pamphlets. The *Alabama Historical Regis-*

ter was published under its auspices, 1879-84, with a total of twenty-nine numbers. In 1898 the society took on new life, and now issues *Publications*, the third volume of which is out. These consist, for the most part, of prepared papers, but some documents are included.

The Mississippi Society was organized in 1890, but did nothing much except in the way of collecting until reorganized in 1897. It now enrolls a large and enthusiastic membership. Annual publications will be issued, three volumes of which have already appeared. It is the policy of the society to foster local affiliated organizations to facilitate the work of collecting material, and to arouse a more general interest in historical study. The contemplated work of the commission already alluded to is, judging by the tentative outline of its report, the most extensive of any that has come to the notice of the writer. Manuscripts, papers, and documents pertaining in any way to the history of Mississippi, such as archives and political papers, whether foreign, federal, of other States, or domestic, records of counties, municipalities, churches, colleges, benevolent institutions, industrial organizations, and literary remains of distinguished men, will receive attention. Prehistoric works, Indian remains, and places of historic interest, such as forts, battlefields, and historic houses, also will fall within its scope. In collecting manuscripts, pamphlets, etc., an effort will be made to index and bind them in such a way that they will be "available for almost immediate consultation by all interested parties." It is hardly necessary to add that the commission does not expect to finish its work in a day, nor in a year.

Apparently the youngest society is that of Texas, which dates only from 1897. Several gentlemen, long prominent in the political and educational life of the State, were instrumental in effecting its organization, and under their inspiration the society has developed rapidly. Its official organ, the *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Society*, is of about the same scope as the magazines already mentioned. The regents of the State University have provided a fireproof vault in the university library for the use of the society.

Several other States have organizations, in name at least. That of Louisiana published two volumes about fifty years ago. Since then it appears to have remained inactive most of the time, but is now said to be "in a state of hopeful vigor." It has recently undertaken to interest Congress in the publication of the documents now in Paris relating to Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley, a work which should elicit the sympathetic help of all interested in history. Since its birth, in 1858, the Tennessee Historical

Society has published only a few pamphlets of minor importance, but it has done a valuable work in the way of collecting. A catalogue of the manuscripts in its possession reveals the whereabouts of some important ones which, it is to be hoped, will soon be laid before the public. The *American Historical Magazine*, published at Nashville under the auspices of the Department of History in the Peabody Normal College, will devote one number annually to the interests of the society. The Kentucky society does not appear to have published anything since 1882. The Filson Club, of Louisville, has done an invaluable service to Kentucky history, mainly in the way of collecting material. Its last publication, No. 16, relates to Boonesboro. The Missouri society has recently secured the valuable collection of Mr. F. H. Sampson, of Sedalia, who for nearly thirty years has been engaged gathering historical material relating to Missouri, chiefly since Louisiana was purchased. The collection numbers over seven thousand, and will be made the nucleus of a great historical library which the society hopes to build up.

Two other societies deserve special mention. The Southern Historical Society, with headquarters at Richmond, began the publication of its *Papers* in January, 1876, and has issued twenty-eight volumes, all of which are concerned with the Civil War. Some of the later ones are of special value, being made up largely of reprints from Southern daily and weekly papers. The Southern Historical Association was organized at Washington City, April 24, 1896, by a number of distinguished gentlemen, statesmen and educators in particular being prominent. Its *Publications* are issued bi-monthly, and make a very interesting volume.

Very few of these societies have libraries of any consequence, though two or three number as many as five thousand volumes to their credit. In this respect Georgia leads. The society occupies Hodgson Hall, a brick stuccoed building fronting Forsyth Place in Savannah. The ground floor is used for the meetings of the society; the second is given up to the library, and contains twenty-three thousand volumes, besides many pictures, curios, old newspapers, and several valuable manuscripts. The society also has an endowment of \$2,100, the income from which is not to be expended until the endowment reaches \$50,000. Unfortunately, however, there has never been any income. It is due to two noble women, Mrs. Hodgson and her sister, Miss Telfair, to say that Hodgson Hall was erected by them and presented to the society as a memorial to the former's husband.

A few comparisons may be of interest, though

not very much to our credit, and may prove an incentive to better things. A bibliography of the historical societies in the Southern States in 1890-92 covered only 38 pages in the Report of the American Historical Association. That of Rhode Island alone covered 13; Pennsylvania, 44; New York, 55; and Massachusetts, 155. Whether the relative amount would be changed now the writer cannot say, but the Southern societies certainly could make a more creditable showing than they did ten years ago. However, this is not intended to encourage them to judge of the value of their material by its mass.

One of the most potent forces which have brought about this increased interest is the position taken by our colleges and universities in regard to historical study. Ten years ago the instruction given in this subject was shamefully deficient. The writer could name colleges of acknowledged respectability, with enrollments of from two to three hundred, and with property worth several hundred thousand dollars, which gave little or no attention whatever to it. Where it was noticed at all, the work generally was made a side issue to other departments. But happily those very colleges now have full departments of history and political economy, and others are following their lead as rapidly as their limited means will allow. The interest in several has become so great that the students maintain historical societies and issue publications. Those published by the Southern History Society of the Vanderbilt University have taken high rank as historical papers. A similar work is being done by several colleges in North Carolina.

Thirty years ago, in an address before the Georgia Historical Society, Dr. Richard M. Arnold said: "While it was and is our duty to collect material for the history of the late great contest between the North and South, this is not the time for publication. . . . Those who come after us have a high and holy task to perform. May they worthily fulfill it." If, as Professor Burgess says, the history of the United States from 1817 to 1858 can be written only by a Northerner, because the victor can and will be more liberal, generous, and sympathetic than the vanquished, and because the Northern view is, in the main, correct, it follows, for those very reasons, that the history of reconstruction must be written by Southerners, who were the ultimate victors in that life-and-death struggle. It is for that work, now one of the richest fields for investigation in American history, that the younger generation is being trained. The scientific spirit of the universities has largely di-

vested them of inherited passions and prejudices, and they are going at the task of writing history with a simple desire to discover and tell the truth. At least one such book, "The Reconstruction of Mississippi," by James Wilford Garner, 1901, has already appeared. That it is fair and adequate in its treatment is attested by both Northern and Southern reviewers. A similar work is waiting to be done in several other States. Doctors' theses dealing with such subjects are appearing every year.

The writer does not mean to convey the impression that no historical works of importance were produced by the old South. A few books of this kind, which deserve to rank with the best of their class, may be set down to her credit. But of late there has been a greater awakening to the importance of historical study, and within the last few years several notable books have appeared dealing with some period of Southern history. Dr. Alexander Brown's services in bringing to light the records relating to the settlement of Virginia have already met with deserved recognition at the hands of scholars. Of the regular State histories, perhaps the most important is that by Mr. Edward McCrady, of Charleston, whose third volume brings the story of South Carolina down to 1780. A history of the Southern Confederacy on the diplomatic side, first given by Dr. J. M. Callahan as the Albert Shaw lectures on Diplomatic History at the Johns Hopkins University, was published last year. Another, dealing with the same subject on the financial and industrial side, by Prof. J. C. Schwab, was issued as one of the Yale Bi-centennial Publications. From which it appears that the interest in Southern history is not altogether local.

For another proof that the South is interested in history the writer would call attention to the fact that for several years Southern men, as fellows and scholars, have been prominent as historical students at some of the best Northern universities. The Justin Winsor prize, given by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of historical research, was awarded last year to a Southerner at Columbia University, Mr. U. B. Phillips, for his study on "Georgia and State Rights." And when the daily papers in the South devote columns, and even whole pages, to matters purely historical, as do the *Nashville American*, the *Chattanooga Times*, and the *Charleston News and Courier*, we must believe that the interest is not confined to a few students, but that it is more or less general.

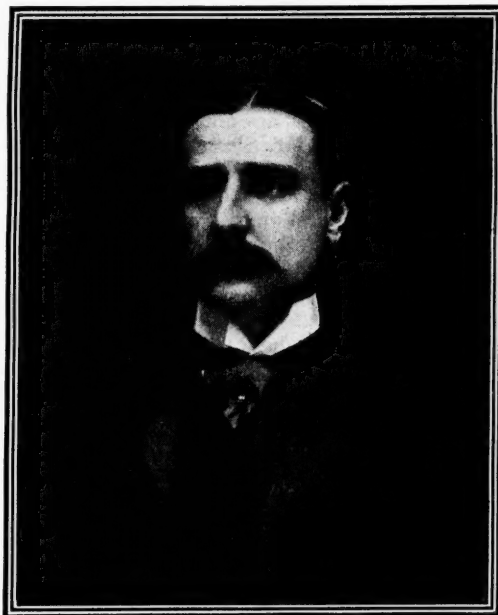
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

BRITISH CRITICISMS OF THE BALFOUR CABINET.

MR. BALFOUR'S reconstruction of his cabinet seems to have given very small satisfaction to his own party, or indeed to any one else. The most angry complaints are to be found in the *National Review*, the one Unionist organ. The editor gives a prominent position to an article by a contributor who signs himself "A Conservative," and who speaks his mind with emphasis. His chief complaint is that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has not been made Chancellor of the Exchequer in order that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the one statesman of commanding influence in the ministry, should have the powerful support of his son in the plans which he cherishes for drawing closer the bonds of empire. Instead of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Ritchie is inert, a believer in shibboleths, and incapable of thinking out for the nation a new course of economic policy. Mr. Balfour's zeal for reform has evaporated at the first obstacle. Lord Halsbury and Lord Ashbourne have defied his wishes. It counts eighteen ministers, practically the same ministers, against twenty of Lord Salisbury's cabinet. It remains unwieldy, incapable of vigorous action, and out of touch with the country and the party, which is beginning to resent the appropriation of all offices by the members of a small clique.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The changes that have been made are by no means for the better. Lord Londonderry's appointment as President of the Board of Education affords the exact measure of Mr. Balfour's zeal for efficiency. The appointment was made as if to illustrate the absolute defiance of tradition and experience which is characteristic of Mr. Balfour's changes. Mr. Gerald Balfour has been allowed to remain at the Board of Trade, where his record may be summed up as one of apathy and inaction. Mr. Wyndham, who is full of promise, but who never gives any performance, enters the cabinet. Lord Selborne, under whom the navy has gone backward, and Mr. Brodrick, who has done little for army reform, retain their respective offices. Lord Cadogan has returned from Ireland without adding to his reputation, and the government's policy continues to be the negation of strength and determination. At the best, the new government will be a government of stagna-



LORD LONDONDERRY.
(President of the Board of Education.)

tion, tempered by such jobbery as its refusal to intervene in the London and Globe scandal. At its worst, if severely tried, it may wreck the party. Mr. Balfour's lack of foresight in foreign policy is proved by the permission which he has given to Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts to attend the German manœuvres, which are being held in Poland under circumstances peculiarly distasteful to every Pole. The nation is weary, not of the policy of the government, but of its inadequate performance.

AN EDITOR'S VIEWS.

The editor of the *National* is quite as emphatic. New blood, he says, is conspicuous by its absence. The age of the members of the new cabinet averages fifty-four and one-half, as against fifty-seven in its predecessor. There is no reason to suppose that the new cabinet will be stronger and bolder in its policy than its two predecessors, and it has been received by the country with indifference or aversion. At least half a dozen of the old cabinet might have been dispensed with, without any loss to the ministry or to the coun-

try. North Leeds indicates the discontent with which the great constituencies see the choice of Mr. Balfour as premier, and the complete indifference of the ministry to administrative reform. There is a fixed belief in Ulster that slowly but surely the government of Ireland is being surrendered to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Wyndham and Lord Cadogan have managed to make Ulster believe that loyalty does not pay, and all classes and sections are united in opposition to the government. Mr. Sloan's election is a spoke in Mr. Balfour's wheel. It is a thousand pities that Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts should be brought into a local quarrel in the German Emperor's train. The Russian heir-apparent refused to attend the manoeuvres, although he was first asked. This visit will not add to the popularity of the government in the country, and it will probably result in dust being thrown into the eyes of the British war minister and the commander-in-chief.

The Test of Efficiency.

"Calchas," in the *Fortnightly Review* for September, reviews in a very hostile spirit the changes which Mr. Balfour has made in his ministry. Apart from the appointment of Mr.

Austen Chamberlain, his readjustments are commonplace, pointless, and inept. The present opposition, even without Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, would supply a ministry with a larger number of efficient than are to be found in Mr. Balfour's cabinet. "Calchas" deals faithfully with Lord Rosebery's absurdly inadequate speech on the North Leeds election, which "Calchas" says was a stupefying surprise to the victors hardly less than to the vanquished. After long immobility in national conviction, there can be little doubt that the nation is now prepared, as it has never been before, to change, and to change constantly, until it gets a ministry to its mind. A new political world has come into existence since 1900. The war has destroyed much which was in the national repute, the prestige of British shipping has been almost extinguished, and on the diplomatic side it has been discovered that the German Empire as the bed rock of England's external relations is a rotten foundation. England has completely lost the reputation of technical preëminence in industry and commerce. For the first time, perhaps, for two or three centuries there is no longer a department of national life in which anything like the old leadership of English intellect is recognized by the world.

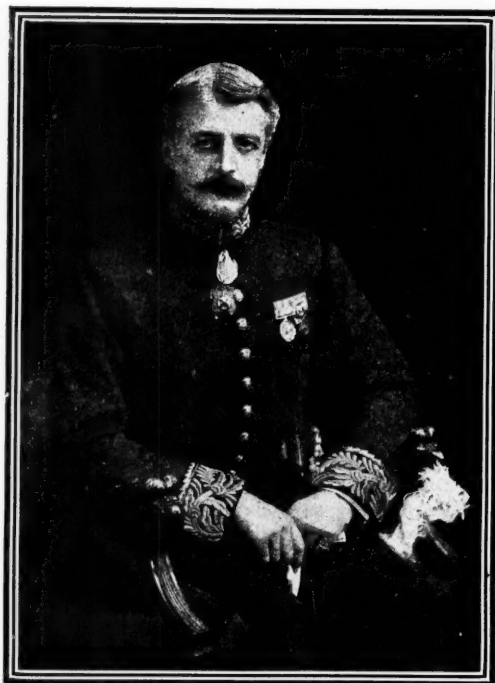
THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING COMBINE.

THE "Morganeering" of British shipping is still a subject of discussion in the English reviews.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* for September a lucid exposition of the shipping "combine." The following is his brief summary of the gigantic deal:

"The new company then will become the owner of all the shares in all the companies, and will, through its ownership of the shares, direct and control the combined fleets of all these concerns. It is important that this peculiarity of the 'combine' should be kept steadily in mind, for a good deal depends upon it. The flag of each company, whether British or American, will be the same as before, but a foreign corporation will be the owner of all the shares in all the companies."

The great difference between the British-American and the German-American mergers,—the retention of the control of the German companies in German hands,—is one of necessity rather than choice. Mr. Robertson says that the German companies were prevented by their subsidies from entering the combine on the same terms as the English companies.



MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM.
(Chief Secretary for Ireland.)

AMERICAN RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The motive for the deal was simply that the venders thought it to their advantage to sell, and the purchasers to theirs to buy. Nothing more occult than this. The advantages of the combine were truly stated by Mr. Russell Rea, M.P., who said that the origin of the movement was in the business necessities of the great American railroads deriving their revenue mainly from carrying American produce across the continent to be shipped to Europe.

"The old system, under which each railroad company made its own arrangements with the various steamship companies, is said to have produced intolerable confusion and embarrassment in the handling of cargo. When, some time ago, certain of the trunk lines pooled their interests and became one association with one mind and one policy, the organization of sea traffic, on lines corresponding with the organization of the land traffic, became a business necessity. It was a vital matter for them—the associated railroads—to be able to direct the movements of freight steamers, to allot their ports, and fix the dates of their sailing."

THE FIRST STEP IN TRUST REGULATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S utterances on the trust question have been approved by many conservative journals which have offered scant encouragement to the ordinary anti-trust propaganda. Thus, the *Bankers' Magazine* for September, which has no sympathy with those who seek to "make a political issue of an evolution in economic science," strongly endorses the policy of publicity advocated by the President as a first step in the regulation of the trusts. The inventors and promoters of the trust system, it declares, are themselves largely responsible for the darkness covering their operations. It is undeniable that the trust managers gained temporary advantages, in many cases, by keeping secret many details of organization.

Public hostility was excited, according to the *Bankers' Magazine* writer, more by the prospect of great profits under the trust system than by any real or supposed faults in the system itself. This brought about the interference of the state for purposes of taxation. It was a spirit of greed that dictated much of the anti-trust legislation now on the statute books, and the trusts have resisted the attack in a similar spirit. They have often appeared to defy the law.

The narrow motive of securing information, for the state or for individuals, as to the money-making capacity of particular trusts is no part of the President's purpose in advocating publicity.

"It is to show the effect on the industries of the country and the general welfare of the people of a system of business which seeks to do away with competition. The public ought to take very little interest as a whole in the individuals or cliques of speculators who happen to be in control or to be quarreling over some money-making proposition. The real question is of the general or universal effect of a business system on the prosperity of the whole people. It is a waste of time to call attention to exceptional financial success on the part of individuals when it is the underlying system that should be examined.

WHY PUBLICITY IS DEMANDED.

"Those who manage trusts have, no doubt, in a great measure, pursued a policy of concealment. They have been excusable on account of the manner in which they have been attacked. Public prosecutors, often excited by demagogical motives, with the desire of popularity, have attacked corporations and trusts without preliminary investigation of the ground or knowledge of the law. Most of these suits by public prosecutors have resulted in ridiculous failure. But in consequence it has been given out as an excuse for failure, which was in most cases anticipated, that trusts have a mysterious capacity of resistance impervious to the weapons of the law. Like the mediæval dragon, they are armed at all points. But all this is nonsensical. It is no doubt true that as new conditions arise in any branch of human activity old laws become inadequate, but there never has yet been a time when legislators have failed to adapt the law to new conditions when these conditions were understood. The first step is to understand them.

PUBLICITY IN THE CASE OF BANKS.

"To discover the real nature and purpose and meaning of such an economical activity as a trust, it would appear to be better to study it in its ordinary normal existence, and not when stirred up to an unusual kind of life by hostile attacks. The publicity which the President refers to is the publicity of the general operations of a trust, similar to that now required by law as to the general operations of a national bank. The legitimate business of a bank is not hampered by the publicity, nor is any secrecy necessary to the inception of business or as to private dealings necessarily revealed. Publicity of this kind is the trail which shows that business, secret enough while doing, after it is finished, was done according to law. This trail is so complete in the case of a bank that if it indicates violations of law, it becomes impossible to deny or evade the consequences of them. But it was many years before

a code of laws suitable for the guidance of the banking business was formulated. The perfection of this code is the result of continual amendment. In regard to so recent a development of industrial method as trusts and combined corporations, it cannot be expected that suitable laws will be enacted in a moment. Time and trial will be necessary. But, as the President says, the people must learn what these so-called monsters really are, and not suffer themselves to be misled by the scare utterances of the enemies of the trust, or of those who seek to use them as a political issue.

"The utterances of the President are far in advance of the usual party platform which, lacking real knowledge, joins in the scare outcry as the easiest and safest political course."

WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR HAS LEARNED.

UNDER this title Mr. Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, sketches in the October *McClure's* the progress of trades-unionism in the United States, and sums up the most important lessons that have come to the organizers of labor through hard experience. The first system of regular annual conferences and joint agreements was arranged in the year 1865 by the United Sons of Vulcan, employed in boiling pig iron. The present rapid advance of organized labor is shown by a doubling in membership within the past three years. Mr. Easley sees, too, a marked improvement in the character of the unions, their broadening policies, the conservatism of their leaders, and the resulting joint conferences and agreements with employers based on mutual concessions. He gives many recent evidences of this improvement in the situation, such as the recent joint agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the International Typographical Union, and the Printing Pressmen's Union, for five years. He shows how the president of the International Longshoremen's Union, Mr. Daniel J. Keefe, actually hired non-union men to replace strikers who had broken a union contract. Mr. Easley says that non-union prejudice is dying out. In the Iron Moulders' Union, for instance, only twenty-five of the thirteen hundred agreements to-day restrict employment to union men. The characteristics of the walking delegates are improving, the best labor leaders are resolutely opposing any breaking of labor contracts, and they are, too, denouncing the sympathetic strike.

A LABOR CREED.

Mr. Easley gives what he calls "the revised creed of organized labor," constructed from the lessons of practical experience.

"1. Strikes are bad, and should be a last resort.

"2. Scales of wages should be determined by mutual concessions in conferences with employers rather than by a demand submitted by the union as an ultimatum.

"3. When thus determined, this scale becomes a contract, which is not only as sacred as any business contract, but the violation of which by the union is also the most disastrous blow that can be struck at the principle of unionism.

"4. Sympathetic strikes are unwise, because they violate contracts, bring injury to friendly employers and the friendly public, and arouse public opinion against the organization.

"5. It is not essential to a contract that non-union men should be excluded from employment along with union men, provided they receive the same pay.

"6. The union should attract the non-unionist by persuasion, not force, into membership.

"Violence in conducting a strike alienates the public, brings the courts and the militia to the support of employers, and reacts disastrously upon the union.

"8. Unionists should welcome new machinery.

"9. Unions should abandon arbitrary restrictions on output, and direct their attention to questions of hours of labor and rates of pay.

THE RELIEF SYSTEM OF THE MINE WORKERS.

MANY contradictory statements have appeared in the newspapers relating to the distribution of the relief fund among the striking anthracite mine workers. Very few attempts have been made, however, to ascertain just what system of accounting is employed in this distribution. The clearest statement of the matter that has come to our notice is contributed by Dr. Walter E. Weyl to *Charities* for September 6.

As Dr. Weyl points out, the relief system of the miners differs from that of charitable organizations in that its central idea is "militant rather than charitable." That is to say, the object in view is the winning of the strike, rather than the prevention of suffering. The principle of absolute equality in the distribution of the fund has been discarded for the principle of distribution in accordance with the needs of the applicants.

"The funds received by the national organization were divided among the three districts of the anthracite regions in proportion to the number of mine workers in each, but each of these districts redistributed its quota according to the

requirements of the various locals composing it. Even here a rough approximation seems to have been made to the number of mine workers in the various locals, although some of the locals demanded less than their share, while others, it is claimed, have hitherto refused all aid whatsoever. In the distribution of relief no discrimination has been made against non-union miners, who receive the same amount of aid as the union miners.

PAYMENT IN GROCERY ORDERS.

"The system of accounting appears to be both simple and effective. The district officers have printed order books in the shape of check books, with detachable orders and stubs. A local makes a requisition for one or more of these books, and when relief is granted the name of the recipient and the amount granted are written upon the order and upon the remaining stub. The order which the miner receives is not convertible into cash, but is accepted by the local grocer in payment for flour, potatoes, meat, canned goods, etc. The grocer fills out the amounts and prices of the goods received upon the obverse of the order, and both grocer and miner sign this statement, thus minimizing the danger of allowing the grocer and miner in collusion to convert the order into cash and subsequently into whiskey. The grocer or other small local merchant surrenders the filled-out order and receives his payment in the form of a check. The local union thus retains the original stub, the order accepted by the miner, the miner's receipt for the groceries purchased, and the stub of the check paid to the grocer. The local auditing committee reviews the workings of the system, and the district officials have equally the right to inquire into the distribution of the funds.

FOOD THE CHIEF ITEM.

"The reduction of the expense of relief is carried to a fine point, and relief is granted in a manner faintly suggesting Becky Sharp's famous plan of living on nothing a year. There are many men in the district who will not accept relief, and many others to whom it is not granted. The great army of those who have left do not, of course, receive relief, and men who have obtained work in the region also go without assistance. A corresponding reduction is made for miners or other mine workers who receive aid from relatives or friends, or whose daughters are employed as servants, mill hands, or otherwise."

After making such deductions, the amount granted bears an approximate proportion to the food requirements of the striking population. A

certain sum is allowed each single man, an additional sum for a wife, and still another sum for each child or other dependent, varying according to the age and requirements of each. Relief rarely takes the form of rent or clothing, and nothing is paid on account of fuel, since coal for that purpose may be picked from the culm heap.

EGYPT FOR THE EGYPTIANS.

ENGLAND'S administration of Egypt has been so frequently cited as an object lesson of what colonial government should be, that the observations of an American traveler just now have a peculiar interest to all American citizens who are concerned, as we all should be, in the successful administration of our newly acquired American dependencies. There is, therefore, a special timeliness in the article on "The Egypt of To-day" contributed by Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, to the first number of the *International Quarterly*, the successor of the *International Monthly*. Professor Jenks briefly relates the disasters of the political and financial history of Egypt as a Turkish province, and describes the ingenious system under which, since 1882, the country, while nominally under the authority of the Khedive, has been virtually a British protectorate, if not actually a British dependency. The Khedive pays to his master, the Sultan of Turkey, an annual tribute of about \$3,375,000. An advisory cabinet of six ministers, each in charge of a department, is nominally, in the name of the Khedive, the law-making body. There is also the legislative council, to which proposed laws are submitted for advice. There is a general assembly meeting every two years, but the only power possessed by this body is that of making suggestions relating to the welfare of the country. The most important official of all, however, is an English financial adviser, who, without a vote, sits with the cabinet, must be given full information, and must be allowed to give advice. In each department there is also either an English adviser or an English permanent secretary, who must be given full knowledge of the working of the government, and must be permitted to make suggestions. These all act under the leadership of Lord Cromer, England's diplomatic agent and consul-general. There is an English army of occupation of some five thousand troops holding the citadel whose guns command the Khedive's capital, and this, it may well be believed, lends effective support to the advice of the English officials. Furthermore, the Egyptian army itself is trained and com-

manded by English officers, and the Egyptian government has more than once been given to understand that when England, on important matters, gives advice to the Egyptian government, that advice must be acted upon.

REFORMS IN TAXATION.

Before proceeding with an account of the handling of the Egyptian debt, Professor Jenks devotes some space to showing the essential importance of irrigation to the country's welfare, and the great prosperity that has been secured solely through the wise development of engineering schemes either originated or completed by the British officials. The direct economic effect of these works on the country's financial condition can hardly be believed by one not familiar with the facts of the situation as set forth by Professor Jenks. Take, for instance, the saving from the improved drainage of the irrigation canals alone. Owing to the deposit of silt in these canals after the flood, it was once necessary to clear them out in the summer season by forced labor. Formerly the labor required in the Delta alone amounted to more than \$3,000,000 a year. Now, with a much more extensive system and additional drains, and owing to the better organization and more careful distribution of the water, the annual cost is only \$1,000,000. In one special case, by certain minor changes introduced to lessen the amount of silt deposited, with an expenditure of less than \$10,000, an economy was made of between 700,000 and 800,000 days of work per year, or, in terms of money, an annual saving resulted of at least \$80,000. Thus the annual increase in the wealth of the country, subject to taxation, directly due to these engineering improvements, can hardly be estimated. In the days before the English administration landowners were not only compelled to mortgage their crops to pay the annual taxes, but in 1870 were compelled to pay six years' land tax in advance, though they were promised thereafter, as compensation, that their taxes should be reduced by 50 per cent. Lord Cromer himself has summed up the financial history of the country under English rule in three distinct phases.

From 1883 to 1887, the efforts of the government had to be directed toward the maintenance of financial equilibrium. It was impossible to effect either fiscal relief or to incur additional expenditure. The second period, from 1887 to 1894, might have been considered that of fiscal relief. There was an opportunity of relieving the country in part from the burden of the taxes. Since 1894 the tax burdens have become so reasonable, on the whole, that the period of expen-

diture directly for the improvement of the people has arrived. A few figures may be cited to show the reduction of the tax burden: Between 1881 and 1897, the average land tax per acre was reduced from \$5.50 to \$4.56. Since 1895, the total annual tax on land has been reduced by over half a million pounds; other direct taxes have been reduced by about a quarter of a million pounds, and indirect taxes amounting to £186,000 have been abolished. Between 1881 and 1897, the tax per head of population was reduced some 20 per cent., although there had



LORD CROMER.

(British administrator in Egypt.)

been over two hundred miles of new railway opened; the expenditure on public instruction had been increased by over 37 per cent., large sums had been spent on irrigation and on agricultural roads, and the men called out on "Cor-vee,"—that is, for unpaid labor,—had been reduced from 281,000 to 11,000 men per year.

In 1881, the market price of the 5 per cent. privileged debt was 96½. In 1897, the same debt, converted into 3½ per cent., was 102. The 4 per cent. unified debt in 1881 stood at 71½. The amount of debt per head of population in 1881 was £14 8s. 9d.; in 1897, it was £10 0s. 2d. While the per capita of the burden of the debt has been enormously reduced, the ability to

carry the burden, through the various works mentioned, as well as through various other helpful measures, educative and otherwise, has also been very greatly strengthened. The principal of the debt has been comparatively little lessened, but there have been greatly added expenditures in works of public improvement, while the strength to carry it has been doubled.

SOCIAL BETTERMENT.

The improved financial situation, however, was not the only phase of the Egyptian question that interested Professor Jenks. Since 1894 the surplus revenues have enabled the government to take measures of social reform which, in his opinion, may in future be dwelt upon by writers with even more emphasis than questions of finance. Lord Cromer and Lord Milner have both insisted that their government of Egypt is for the benefit of the Egyptians, and that their intention is to teach the Egyptians as rapidly as possible how to govern themselves. Professor Jenks is convinced that this training in self-government is actually being effected, and apparently as rapidly as possible.

Take, for instance, the training in the schools. Before the English occupation great masses of Egyptians remained ignorant. Over 91 per cent. of the males and almost 99½ per cent. of the females could neither read nor write. Until within the last five years public primary education for the poorer classes, aside from the mere learning of the Koran, was almost unknown. At the present time public schools are being established everywhere, and grants in aid of these schools are paid in proportion to the attendance and the records made by the pupils. Likewise, certain positions in the civil service can be filled only by those who hold certificates from schools of certain grades. As a consequence there has been a great awakening of interest. Most of the teachers of these public schools are Mohammedan, and the schools are non-Christian in their instruction. The Koran is still used as a text-book for many purposes, but the education is practical in its general nature. The children are taught, besides reading and writing, the elements of the sciences, and they choose either French or English as the foreign language which they will learn, and that in which they will receive instruction in the more advanced studies where Arabic text-books cannot readily be provided. It is a noteworthy fact that while, in the earlier days, French was the language more frequently chosen, nearly all the pupils are now selecting English. There are also provisions for training in law, medicine, agriculture, engineering, etc. The law school is the most popular,

while the agricultural college,—although the basis of Egyptian wealth and prosperity is and must always be agriculture,—suffers from lack of pupils. Female education has not been neglected, and Professor Jenks says that we may expect in the near future that instead of 99½ per cent. of the women being unable to write, a very large per cent. of the mothers of the country will be able to give their children the rudiments of education at home, and with the added intelligence and wider outlook on the world's affairs that will come from their own reading, they will be able to start their children in the direction of the higher civilization.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The relations of the official class to the peasantry have greatly improved in the score of years that have elapsed under English occupation. Professor Jenks alludes to the former practice of collecting taxes from the villagers before the crops were ready for harvest and compelling them to borrow the money from a lender who went about with the tax collector expressly for the purpose, the coming crops being assigned to this Shylock. Furthermore, when the cultivator had paid his tax, he was never certain that there might not be further assessments during the year. As a rule he had no tax receipt, which was a quit-claim for any specified time, and with his ignorance and lack of support from the government officials, he simply paid what he could when the tax-gatherer appeared, and paid again when the proper official made a second demand. All this has been changed. The taxes, while being reduced, have been fixed; the amount is absolutely determined from year to year, and the time of payment is known. When the peasant has paid the tax, he is given a receipt which secures him from further demands until the next regular period.

Similar results, he says, are found in connection with the courts. In former times the judges had their private rooms, where they received suitors bearing gifts before the case was tried. The larger present usually decided the case in the giver's favor. Some of the more conscientious judges received equal amounts from both sides, and then paid back the bribe to the suitor losing the case, thus insuring impartiality, as they thought. But this qualified system of bribing was rare; ordinarily the larger purse won. While among the native judges and the lower courts there are still traces of this system, Professor Jenks finds that, on the whole, corruption is dying out, and, to a considerable extent, has already vanished. He said there is never any accusation brought against the fair dealing of the European judges in the

higher courts, save that it is thought that they are at times slightly swayed by prejudice in favor of the Europeans or in favor of Christians. This is, however, admitted by the Egyptians themselves to be not corruption, but only a natural prejudice, and even this is not charged except in the rarest cases. So far as the Egyptian judges are concerned, there is a rigid system of inspection of cases in the lower courts by English officials; and unjust judgments are now very likely to be discovered. If discovered, they are certain to be upset; and the unjust judge, if there is evidence of corruption, is punished. This even-handed justice between rich and poor is another one of the boons of liberty for which Egypt thanks the Englishman.

In dealing with criminals, many reforms have been introduced. Whereas formerly prisoners of all grades, first offenders and hardened criminals, were placed together and worked together, the prisoners are now classified, with the idea of protecting the younger from the evil influence of the hardened criminal. Lighter sentences are provided for first offenders, and there are other suitable gradations of punishment. A reform school for child-offenders has been established, which educates the children in trades.

ALFRED BEIT, THE CÆSUS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A BRIEF character sketch of Alfred Beit, the associate of Cecil Rhodes, and the largest diamond merchant in the world, appears in *Everybody's Magazine* for October, from the pen of Chalmers Roberts. Alfred Beit is only about forty-five years old, and a bachelor. People say he is worth \$375,000,000. He came of a Hebrew family in Hamburg, went to college, and served an apprenticeship in a Hamburg bank. After this apprenticeship he went to Kimberley and rapidly built up a fortune in the diamond fields. From the time that Rhodes consummated his great consolidation of the Kimberley diamond mines in 1889, he and Beit were in close business association, and Beit is one of the executors of the famous Rhodes will. The South African millionaire is also much the largest shareholder in the Rand Mines, Limited. He has never been at Johannesburg but three or four times, and on one of these visits he gave a great ball to three hundred friends, one of the most sumptuous entertainments ever seen, where every lady present was given a valuable diamond as a souvenir. This is entirely apart from his usual character, for he is a modest, retiring man. Mr. Roberts says he can be sometimes seen sipping a lemonade in one of the great restaurants in a quiet manner; and that although the newspapers have

much to say about him in the matter of his purchase of old masters, his subscriptions to the opera, his gifts to charity, there is remarkably little gossip about him personally.

Mr. Beit is very small in stature, and when he was seen, as it often happened, in company with



MR. ALFRED BEIT.

Mr. Rhodes, the contrast was almost ludicrous. He is as thorough and precise as Mr. Rhodes was general and heedless of details. He is very blonde, with prominent eyes of steel blue, and is almost dandyish in his dress. Both Rhodes and Beit began their fortunes with the consolidation of the diamond mines; but while Mr. Rhodes left off fortune-making, and began imperial schemes, Mr. Beit will never reach the point where he has money enough. He seems to have no social ambition, and is perfectly satisfied with the work of adding to his immense possessions in every country of the world. These are generally mining properties, but he possesses controlling interests in many street-railway systems in South Africa, Mexico, Chile, and Portugal. The actual figures of Mr. Beit's wealth are probably known to no man; but it is certain that he is one of the richest men in the world, and almost the only man to whom the Rothschilds are willing to play second fiddle, as in the great De Beers Company, where

his holdings much exceed their own. "Those who do come to know him find him personally a very sunny-tempered man, well read, well traveled, well groomed, by no means the typical millionaire of fiction or the stage. He has keen artistic tastes, as his house well proves. His picture gallery is supposed to contain one of the best collections in London. The house, which is in no way overdone, as London mansions so often are, holds a collection of Louis Seize furniture which is said to be unequaled."

AUSTRIAN EXPERIMENTS IN STATE SOCIALISM.

THE state socialistic work which is undertaken by Austria in Bosnia and Herzegovina is described in the *Monthly Review* for September by Mr. L. Villari. This activity shows itself in many ways. It has increased, by means of loans advanced by the Landesbank, the number of peasant proprietors to 15,000. It is also making every effort to institute agricultural improvements, and to establish a number of model farms, which are schools of agriculture. But the most curious experiment that has been made is the establishment of government hotels. Herr Von Kallay was very anxious to attract tourists to Bosnia, and as the ordinary landlords would not take the risk of building hotels, the government has built them on its own account. These hotels are plain, comfortable, and well managed, and are sufficiently popular at certain seasons to be crowded by tourists, who have come chiefly from Austria-Hungary. Where there are no hotels, board and lodging are provided at the gendarme stations. Herr Von Kallay has even created a state watering-place, Ilidze, with three good hotels, a casino, and charming grounds; a narrow-gauge railway has been constructed throughout the country, and on the whole M. Villari thinks that the government has done very well in its experiments.

COLOMBIA THE VICTIM OF BAD FINANCE.

IN the September number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* (page 357) some account was given of the Colombian revolution. The wretched financial conditions that prevail in the country were outlined, and the writer (a contributor to the *Missionary Review of the World*) predicted that the attempt to return to a sound currency will be more trying to the Colombian people than any financial question that they have ever tried to solve in the past. A similar opinion is expressed by a writer in the *North American Review*

for September, Señor E. A. Morales, who is himself a citizen of Colombia.

Señor Morales shows that the annual revenues of the government (averaging about \$14,000,000 for a population of 4,500,000) were more than sufficient to save the country from ruin, if properly administered, but so seriously were the public funds misapplied that the judges and magistrates of the important Department of Panama were left without one cent on account of their salaries for a period of two years.

"The war budget, which in the administrations prior to 1886 never reached the amount of half a million of dollars yearly in time of peace, went on increasing until it aggregated the enormous sum of nine and a half million dollars (in round figures) in the two years' term of 1897-98, —say, more than one-third of the revenues, calculated at \$28,224,000, for the same term.

"While the War Department has been expending such a considerable portion of the revenues, other branches, like the external debt, have been completely obliterated from the budget, and the interests on said debt, which in years preceding 1886 were always considered as sacred engagements even in time of war, were entirely neglected. I consider it no exaggeration to assert that some have not been paid for over twenty years.

"The internal debt, the proper study of which would require much labor, because of the diversity of the forms under which it has been contracted, has increased extraordinarily by claims for recognized services which have not been covered, supplies, loans, and expropriations, and for military recompenses. That has been one of the means selected to give protection to the partisans of the government.

THE FLOOD OF IRREDEEMABLE PAPER.

"As I observed before, it was not possible to maintain this system with the ordinary revenue, and it became necessary to have recourse to the emission of irredeemable paper money and the institution of monopolies. The estimated deficit of \$1,312,016 for the period 1887-88 increased to \$3,435,498.70 in 1897-98, being one-eighth of the revenues. Although the persistence of an ever-growing deficit in the budget of the country would demand the application of the proper remedy or rigorous economy from any statesman, in Colombia these means were not adopted, because the provoking lithographic machines were ever and ever ready to cover the deficiencies.

"The terrible and inevitable consequence was not long in making itself felt, for the reason that the economic laws are not to be trifled with with impunity. The paper money of compul-

sory circulation suffered a depreciation; and, as its exchange value fell, the government found itself obliged to issue a larger quantity in order to obtain the same benefit previously obtained for a smaller quantity; for this new deficiency it was forced to make a new issue, which caused the same disastrous effect; and this evil went on growing daily in alarming progression. On the other hand, as the taxes, rents, and contributions were payable, according to tariffs established by law, in the depreciated paper, the intrinsic value of these revenues dwindled in the proportion of the rise in exchange. So that the proceeds of the rents should maintain the intrinsic value estimated in the budget, it would have been requisite to change the tariffs daily in order that they might be always in accordance with the fluctuations of the paper money.

"The exchange which fluctuated ten points at the utmost when the system was established began to vary a hundred points in 1899, and by the year 1900 the fluctuations were counted by the thousand points.

"Commerce, all industries, and even the very life of the nation were highly affected by this situation, as may be easily understood when it is known that one American dollar is equivalent to fifty dollars in Colombian notes. Private credit completely disappeared on account of these violent fluctuations, and as it was and is still prohibited to stipulate any other currency but the notes in private contracts, commerce had to choose between inaction and bankruptcy."

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY VS. SCIENCE.

MR. CARL SNYDER'S recent article in the *North American Review* upon American inferiority in science has greatly impressed a French writer, M. Jean Jussieu, who, in *La Revue* for August, does what Mr. Snyder did not attempt,—namely, gives the reasons why America is inferior in scientific attainments. M. Jussieu has just returned from a lengthy stay in the United States, during which he paid special attention to American universities.

M. Jussieu will have none of the argument that America is too young a country to have attained distinction in science and art.

"It is not imagined, I presume, that the little European comes into the world with science in-born or infused? What is the cause, then? That the discoveries of European savants are not immediately made known in the United States? Not at all. There are quantities of European reviews in every university or library of any importance. Whether they are read or not is another matter. The opportunity is there. . . .

In America there are as many means of doing scientific work as in Europe, or more. The use is not made of them that might be made."

TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN INFERIORITY.

The French writer has no doubt that the real cause of American scientific inferiority is the too great triumph of democracy.

"The idea of the moral equality of citizens . . . brings about in most minds the idea of intellectual equality, which is a profound error. The result is the *bourgeoisisme* (!) not only of a class, as in France, but of the whole nation. . . . Democracy insures the triumph of utilitarianism. The formula of both is the greatest happiness for the greatest number. Now, the value of a principle depends entirely upon the person who adopts it."

In the mouth of the majority this principle has merely come to mean: "So long as I do not interfere with another's action, there is no reason why I should work for him rather than for myself."

"It is easy to see what this means in the mouth of any one of average intelligence; it is the end of all spirit of disinterestedness, not only in science, but in art and in morality."

THE CHILDREN RULE.

Men who will not sacrifice themselves for another man will hardly do so for an idea, a precept. Worldly success, the money-making ideal, has fettered and will fetter American science. The only scientist honored is he whose books sell in quantities; as a consequence, the scientist must appeal to an inferior public, write "amusing" books, but not books of high scientific value. The professor must make his lessons amusing. Thoroughness is ignored. "There is never anything finished," nothing *soigné*, says M. Jussieu.

"In the United States, it may be said, the school governs science, the masters govern the school, the parents govern the masters, the children govern the parents,—therefore the children govern the science."

This he considers good neither for the children nor science.

OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY.

All these millions "given" to American universities are often given because they have first been begged. There is a strong tendency to choose as university presidents men and women with large fortunes, nominally because any one in such a position ought not to be troubled about financial matters, but really because millionaires consort with other millionaires, and the wealthy

president will be better able to secure gifts and endowments for his university.

Again, there is far too much attention paid to athletics. A director of football at an American university gets \$6,000 a year; a coach, \$1,500 for ten to twelve weeks' work, with board and lodging. Sports occupy a preposterous amount of space in American papers. New York pays its teachers fairly well, but worse than any other form of work not purely mechanical. No other State pays them nearly so well.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC WORK MERELY ANALYTICAL.

The true scientific spirit, according to Herbert Spencer, is the synthetic spirit, which sees likenesses where the common mind only sees divergences. It is this which M. Jussieu considers is almost wholly lacking in America. Here scientific works are almost always merely analytical,—statistics, compilations, etc., requiring an altogether lower order of intelligence.

"Modern positivism has been little understood in America. Two very different propositions have been confounded: basing science on facts, and making science consist in facts."

M. Jussieu concludes by remarking that nothing is further from him than to wish to cast a stone at America. He merely tries to explain that the state of science here is a necessary result of the social conditions. In America "every one must, willingly or unwillingly, enter the unbearable democratic mill." The American professor must waste endless time on social distractions; the scientist can with difficulty avoid doing likewise. What waste of time! What strength spent in futile details!

TEACHING AGRICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE advantage of some form of agricultural instruction in the rural and village schools, to which is committed the training of about 70 per cent. of the public-school children of our land, hardly seems to require demonstration. It is a fact, nevertheless, that in many parts of the country next to nothing has been done in this direction. Educationists, however, are alive to the pedagogical value of this kind of training in elementary schools; a paper contributed by Superintendent Joseph Carter, of Champaign, Ill., to the September number of the *Kindergarten Magazine* gives many excellent reasons for the inclusion of the subject in school programmes and at the same time offers helpful suggestions to teachers.

Some of the latter we quote in the following paragraphs:

A HINT AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

"Teach the children the lessons of the soil. Tell them the wonderful story of its origin, or, better still, let them tell you what they have seen in the field, and by the brook, and then you give them the charming explanation. Tell them why men plow, and what are the reasons for cultivating the soil, and what methods of cultivation are beneficial and what are decidedly injurious. Tell them how the physical condition of the soil may affect its fertility; and tell them what elements have been taken from the soil when it is worn out, and how to replace them. Tell them the marvelous story of the important discovery of modern times, a discovery which places in the hands of every farmer a means, completely under his control, of drawing from the atmosphere the free nitrogen of the air, and of fixing it in any field he may wish to enrich.

"It is a story of minute organisms which are in the soil,—or if they are not there, the farmer can put them there,—which locate themselves upon the roots of certain plants, and give these plants power to store up in their roots, to be left in the soil, its most valuable constituent of plant food—nitrogen. Tell them what the tassel and the silk of the corn are, and why one is at the top of the stalk and the other very much below it. Tell them why the blossoms of corn, oats, rice, and wheat are colorless and odorless, and why the blossoms of cotton and the clover are so beautifully colored, and why they have such exquisite perfume. Tell them what the bees and the bumblebees are doing, and of what superlative importance they are to the existence of many plants, and how they are most industriously serving man a little by the honey they make, but vastly more in other ways; for they not only increase his apple, peach, and pear crop, but they also aid in adding fertility to the soil."

All of which presupposes, we fear, a richer equipment on the part of the instructor than is now possessed by the majority of our country school teachers.

EFFECT ON SOCIAL IDEALS.

Professor Carter is enthusiastic over the results to be hoped for when once the system is fairly at work:

"Who can doubt the practical value of teaching these things to those who are to be the future farmers of this land? Think how it would brighten the dull monotony of the lonesome little country school to teach the children to understand the things about them; the weeds by the roadside and the harm they do; the birds in the hedge and the good they do; the honeybee and

the white clover, the bumblebee and the red clover, and the great value of the work they accomplish; the angle worm in the field and its work. These things for the child, and more complex things for the young man and the young woman of the farm, how they would change the mental and spiritual attitude of the future farmer toward his vocation! Instead of being either the discontented drudge longing to get to town, as he so often is, or of being the hard-fisted, grasping land grabber, which some, alas! are, he would be a student working joyously and happily and successfully in that greatest of all laboratories—a well-kept farm."

WILL OUR CITIES BE A MASS OF SKY-SCRAPERS?

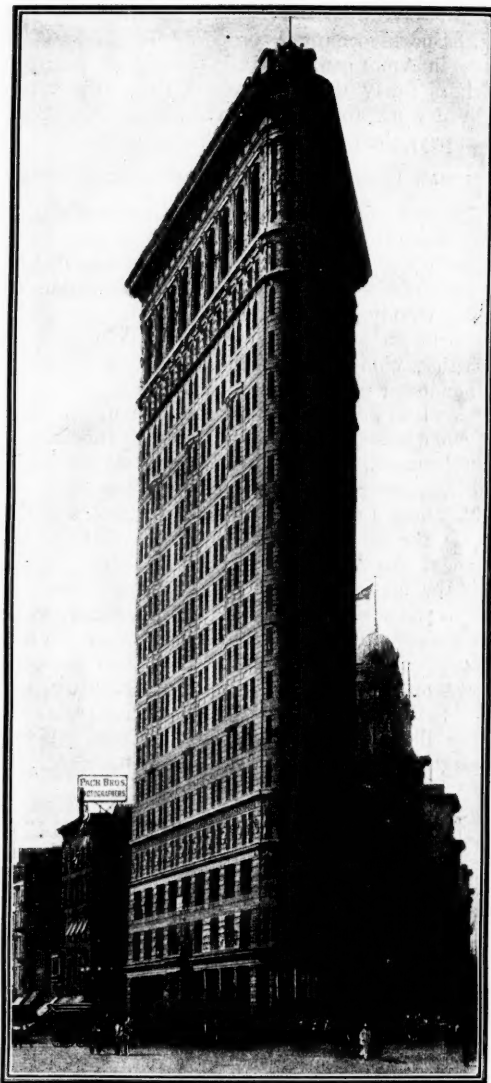
MR. BURTON J. HENDRICK contributes an article on "The Limitation of the Production of Sky-scrapers" to the October *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Hendrick says that the imaginative pictures of our great cities as they will appear twenty-five or fifty years hence, as masses of sky-scraping office buildings twenty to thirty stories high, is not a true one. He says that natural causes have brought a pause to the production of sky-scrapers in New York City at least, and that in future there will be rather a decrease, relatively, in their production.

This is brought about, he says, by the factors of light and air. The tenants that occupy great office buildings are willing to pay liberally for light and air, and it is readily seen that if a street is lined on both sides with twenty to thirty story buildings, a majority of the rooms in these buildings will not have their quota of light and air. This is so true that nowadays, when a company erects a huge structure in New York City, it finds it necessary to buy or lease the adjoining property to insure against the erection on this adjoining property of sky-scrapers similar to its own. Dr. Hendrick gives a number of examples where this has been done in New York City, and he shows that this process will prove a constantly growing limitation to the production of sky-scrapers. In other words, whenever a very tall building goes up nowadays, it is apt to make it certain that adjoining lands will be used for lower structures permanently.

PLAINNESS IN SKY-SCRAPER ARCHITECTURE.

This is, from an architectural point of view, highly desirable, because the constructors of sky-scrapers have found out by experience that it is practically useless to attempt ornamentation of the huge office buildings, and have come down to an absolutely plain and monotonous façade as the

most practical type. Formerly there were attempts at galleries and efforts to lessen the apparent height of a building by widening the windows. The later structures do not show such devices.



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THE FULLER BUILDING IN NEW YORK CITY.
(One of the most striking examples of sky-scraper architecture.)

"It was found, among other things, that highly carved balconies at the eighteenth and twentieth stories were not additional attractions to tenants; and that Mansard roofs paid no rent. The sky-scraper, in its latest manifestation, therefore, con-

sists of a succession of prosaic stories, one upon another, the whole rising sheer from earth heavenward, its monotony unrelieved by the slightest ornamentation. The largest office building in the world, the Broad Exchange, at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, New York, rising to a height of twenty stories, and occupying 27,000 square feet of ground space, is the final word in what may be called the modern economic system of office construction. The building was erected by a syndicate of operators as a speculative enterprise, and represents invested capital of not far from \$7,500,000. Of that \$7,500,000 hardly a dollar has been spent in non-productive ornamentation; the whole operation has been conducted with an eye single to rental income."

A GREAT CATTLE KING OF MEXICO.

S. G. ANDRUS tells of the greatest of the Mexican ranch kings in the October *National Magazine*. Don Luis Terrazas, of Chihuahua, owns between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres of land, 8,000,000 acres of which are the finest grazing land in Mexico. His brand-marks are on a million head of cattle, half as many sheep, and several hundred thousand horses.

When one leaves El Paso on the Mexican Central train, he starts on the ranch of Terrazas, and rides through it for a hundred and fifty miles, gazing all day on Terrazas' cattle, sheep, and horses fattening on the rich para grass. On the ten mammoth ranches of the cattle king some 10,000 men are constantly employed, and something like 100,000 acres of his estate are under cultivation. Mr. Andrus says that Don Luis, it is estimated, is probably worth \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000, Mexican money, and has enormous holdings of bank stock and factory stock in addition to his pastoral wealth. He is a close friend of President Diaz, and a power financially and politically. Mr. Andrus says there is a great future for the grazing industry in Mexico, and that it will come into powerful competition with the cattle-raising in our Southwest. At present about 70 per cent. of the Mexican cattle are sent to the United States. Señor Terrazas has done a great deal to foster and promote the cattle industry of his country, inducing the government to remove the tax on blooded cattle, and importing blooded bulls from the States by the railroad. He is teaching the Mexicans to use dressed meats. They are the greatest meat-eaters on earth, but kill their beef one hour and eat it the next. Don Luis has built in Chihuahua a large modern packing house, the only one in Mexico. This packing house is

manned by American workmen and superintendents.

Don Luis is a sturdy man of seventy-three, but still supervises personally his vast interests. He knows to the last detail the factors of income and outgo. Just now he is intent upon the problems of irrigation, and has recently spent \$300,000 in constructing four reservoirs to save the loss of cattle that always comes in a dry season.

THE NAVY'S GREATEST NEED.

IT is a strange but undeniable fact that what many naval officers and experts regard as the American navy's most urgent need at the present time is hardly understood at all by the general public. The press gives full information about the ships and guns, but very slight consideration is given to the manning and officering of these ships and guns,—or, as the French say, the *personnel*. It is the purpose of Lieut.-Com. Roy C. Smith, writing in the *North American Review* for September, to inform the public on this latter phase of the naval problem, and to show the need of men transcends in importance the need of material equipment.

Lieutenant-Commander Smith makes so strong a case that we wonder how Congress could so long have remained blind to the real seriousness of the situation. The facts of the matter, as stated by this officer, are briefly as follows: The number of officers and men in the navy is limited by law. While the tonnage of the navy has doubled and trebled, the number of sea-going officers has not been increased at all, and that of the enlisted men only to a limited extent. Each session of Congress, as a rule, sees an increase in the tonnage, while the increases in the men have come only at rare intervals, and there has been no increase of officers. The *personnel* act of 1899 made, it is true, a slight increase, but the vacancies thus created, owing to a lack of graduates, have never been filled. It is as if a line of merchant ships had ten vessels in its service, all suitably manned, and then gradually increased its fleet to thirty vessels; but as each new ship was added its officers and men were drawn from the older ships, without any increase of the total number. How long could this sort of thing go on?

It is a fact that Congress at its last session provided for an addition of 3,000 enlisted men, bringing up the total of enlisted men and boys to 28,000. It is explained, however, that this number was thought to be temporarily adequate only because it was expected that a number of ships would be out of commission or laid up for

repairs. The total completed tonnage of the navy on January 1, 1902, was 481,967 tons. This would give a ratio of 60 men per 1,000 tons of shipping. Taking into account the authorized tonnage as shown by the last Navy Register, this same ratio would require a force of 45,000 men and boys for the 750,000 tons.

HOW SHALL THE SHIPS BE OFFICERED?

The problem of officers is far more grave. As already stated, there has been no increase whatever in the number of sea-going officers since the days of wooden steamers. It is estimated that a period of twelve years is required to make an efficient lieutenant, beginning at boyhood. Commander Smith thus describes the difficulties in which the navy now finds itself:

"In the report of the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, already referred to, it is shown that 1,026 additional line officers will be needed by the time all the ships then authorized shall be finished, and the estimate is stated to be at least 30 per cent. smaller than the practice abroad for ships in commission. As the navy then consisted of 1,042 line officers, counting the cadets doing sea duty, it meant that the number of officers would have had to be *doubled* in about three years from that time, or in two years from now. The 1,042 officers then on the list had been in training anywhere from four to forty-eight years. In the next two years an equal number must be added to the list to bring up the total strength to a minimum of efficiency! The problem is an impossible one. It means that there has been great shortsightedness in the past, but with that we are not now concerned.

"For the future, while 1,026 trained officers cannot be provided in two years, still something may be done, and it should be done at once, for every year of delay means the chance of national humiliation, which may, however, possibly be avoided by acting now. From the figures quoted,—that is, 2,068 officers and 750,000 tons of shipping,—and as in the case of the enlisted men they are an exceedingly moderate estimate, made by considering the individual ships and the practice of foreign nations, the proper ratio of line officers to tons of shipping is seen to be about 3 officers per 1,000 tons. This does not mean that all the officers are required for sea duty. There are some technical duties in connection with administration and the preparation of ships that will always require some officers to be ashore. Also, a small reserve will be needed to allow for sickness, leave, and the interchange of duties. The total figure quoted above,—that is, 2,068 officers,—was made up of 1,479 officers, or 71 per cent., at sea; 425, or 21 per cent., on shore

duty; and 164, or 8 per cent., as a reserve. The total, as has been seen, amounts to 3 officers per 1,000 tons, which ratio should be authorized by law, as has been recommended in the case of the enlisted men, 1 officer for every 20 men, 3 officers and 60 men for every 1,000 tons of completed and authorized shipping, the tonnage to be ascertained at the beginning of each fiscal year, and the quotas of officers and men to hold for that year. The above refers only to line officers, though the same reasoning applies equally to the staff corps."

The only feasible means of relief would seem to be an immediate increase in the Naval Academy appointments. It is first of all necessary, however, that Congress and the people should be aroused to the urgency of the matter.

THE ENGINEER'S PLACE IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

THE British Admiralty order of January 9 last, directing that in future certain machinery is to pass from the charge and control of the engineer officer to that of the gunnery or torpedo lieutenants, respectively, is the subject of an article by Mr. Charles M. Johnson in the *Engineering Magazine* for September.

THE ENGINEER'S GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Johnson thus sets forth the present state of things in the British navy:

"Every reading man knows that for many years the engineering department of the navy has been in a more than unsatisfactory condition; it has been in a state of partial collapse. It is not from one public paper alone that the trumpet sound of danger has come. Every correspondent who has been permitted to accompany the ships on the summer cruise or in the autumn manoeuvres, has to a greater or less extent, played on the same note. Some, like Mr. Rudyard Kipling, have not hesitated to 'call a spade a spade.' They have manfully and impartially endeavored to bring home to the 'man in the street' the deplorable weakness and inefficiency of this branch of the navy. Public men of all classes have joined in protest against this paralyzing state of affairs in Great Britain's first and only line of defense.

"And what has been the result, as far as the Admiralty is concerned, of all this great consensus of thought and opinion? Has it succeeded in removing one single disability from, or in adding even 1 per cent. of either officers or men to, this dangerously undermanned branch of the service? Has it strengthened the hands of the chief engineer by giving him a staff of

better-trained units, although no added numbers? Has it in any way met the need of the engineer for greater authority and more control over his staff? In fine, has the board done anything to meet this widespread and public demand for reformation in the engineering department of the navy?"

"If," says Mr. Johnson, "these questions were put to the Lords of the Admiralty, they would doubtless be answered in the affirmative, but "as a member of this overworked, undermanned, slighted, barely tolerated class, I not only answer it in the negative, but I must go further and charge the Admiralty with deliberately sacrificing the national interests and the empire's safety to the professional interests and prejudices of their own class—the sailor element."

NO REPRESENTATION AT HEADQUARTERS.

The reason, says Mr. Johnson, of the new order is not far to seek. All the four sea-lords belong to one or other of the sections to which by the new order is to be committed the care and maintenance of the machinery and weapons taken away from the engineer, who from their first introduction into the service has had them in charge.

"The Admiralty have for years set their faces resolutely against increasing the engineer staff. Why? Because if they permitted the engineer department to grow to its legitimate proportions,—proportions corresponding to the multifarious duties which naturally and properly belong to it,—it would quickly equal in numbers, if it did not surpass, the sailor element. When we remember that in the present day everything is done as far as may be by mechanical means,—that is, by the engineer, and that all the sailor is left to do is to fight the guns and keep the ship clean,—are we not naturally surprised to find that the ratio between the sailor and the engineer branches respectively is as 4 to 1? Again I ask, why? Because command of men means power, and needs authority to wield that power. The engineer has no executive or military authority,—he is a civilian! He can do nothing to reward or punish any member of his staff."

A VITAL QUESTION.

Mr. Johnson asks, "Is machinery of any sort likely to be as efficiently handled, to give as good results, or to last as long in the hands of amateurs as in those of experts?" A naval engineer, before he is considered competent to undertake the independent charge of machinery, must spend five or six years in the workshops at Keyham; then for some ten years he acts as as-

sistant engineer at sea under the orders of a superior engineer. After this he is considered eligible for an appointment in charge of the machinery of a gun or torpedo boat. This training cannot be contemplated for the executive officer in the new order.

A WELCOME CONTRAST.

It is pleasant to turn to Mr. Walter M. McFarland's paper upon "The Naval Engineer of the Future," which immediately precedes Mr. Johnson's gloomy article. Mr. McFarland was for a long time an engineer in the United States navy, and gives an account of the much happier state of things prevailing there. Criticising Mr. Johnson's article, he says:

"It seems to me that Mr. Johnson has missed the point that the Admiralty regulation transferring certain strictly engineering work to executive officers is really an admission that military titles are not inconsistent with engineering duty, and that consequently this move should be looked upon as an admission, although a half-hearted and very unsatisfactory one, that the claims of the engineers are just. In view of the outcome in the navy of the United States, which is well known to all students of the subject, it seems to me that this recent Admiralty regulation should really be a source of some satisfaction to British engineers, but it should not cause them to relax their efforts to secure their proper standing."

ONE REALLY STRONG CIVILIAN.

Mr. Johnson is always careful to exclude Lord Selborne and Mr. Arnold-Forster from his criticisms, on the ground that, being civilians, they cannot do anything except act on the advice of experts. The present fortunate state of things in the American navy is chiefly due to President Roosevelt's initiative when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. "A really strong civilian has no difficulty at all in getting at the facts of these technical matters," says Mr. McFarland.

AN AMALGAMATION.

The reform introduced by President Roosevelt is really an amalgamation between the engineer and the executive officer. To quote his own words:

"Every officer on a modern war vessel in reality has to be an engineer, whether he wants to or not. Everything on such a vessel goes by machinery, and every officer, whether dealing with the turrets or the engine-room, has to do engineer's work. There is no longer any reason for having a separate body of engineers, responsible for only a part of the machinery. What we need is one homogeneous body, all of whose

members are trained for the efficient performance of the duties of the modern line officer. The midshipman will be grounded in all these duties at Annapolis, and will be perfected likewise in all of them by actual work after graduation. We are not making a revolution; we are merely recognizing and giving shape to an evolution which has come slowly but surely and naturally, and we propose to reorganize the navy along the lines indicated by the course of the evolution itself."

THE SEA THE ONLY BATTLEFIELD.

A HITHERTO unsuspected corollary of M. Bloch's doctrine, that the improvement of weapons will render land war on a great scale practically impossible, is dwelt upon by Commander G. A. Ballard, R. N., in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for August. Every campaign, excepting those which are waged by overwhelming numbers against a comparatively few resolute combatants, will result in stalemate. Granting that this is so, says Commander Ballard, what follows? All future wars will be fought out at sea. Military men have brought their art or profession to such a pitch of perfection that, given forces of comparative equality, it is impossible to do more than bring matters to a deadlock. Therefore the deciding battles of the future will be fought out on the sea, where it is only too easy to fight to a finish. Commander Ballard thus summarizes his own conclusions:

"Firstly, if his ideas prove to be wholly correct, and hostile operations between equally matched armies reach at length a condition of deadlock, the influence of sea power as an alternative force in the mutual relations of states will become not only greater, but paramount. Secondly, if his ideas are only correct in a modified form, the reluctance to face the sufferings of land attack, even when it has prospects of ultimate success, will still heighten the advantages to be derived from resort to the alternative, although in a correspondingly modified form. In either case the results will be beneficial to Great Britain so long as she maintains her maritime strength unimpaired; and, paradoxical though it may seem, if M. de Bloch were even approximately correct in his views, her influence on European politics, although not herself a great military power, will be enhanced rather than diminished by scientific improvements in military weapons. But if his views are correct, the tendency of the future will be toward the development of the sea power of other countries as well; and if England is to maintain her self-

respect and imperial position, she must be prepared to face heavy sacrifices when necessary, or this influence will decay."

GENERAL VON GOLTZ ON THE BOER WAR.

THE European reviews continue to discuss the military lessons of the Boer War. The *Deutsche Revue* for August opens with an article on this topic by General von Goltz, the famous soldier who reorganized the Turkish army, and who is looked upon as one of the greatest military authorities in Germany.

LESSONS FOR GERMANY.

The general discusses the war solely from the point of view of its teaching value for the German army. He, however, points out that there is much more to be learned from it than tactics and strategy. When a small nation of farmers and shepherds—numbering less than the inhabitants of Munich or Cologne—wages war for almost three years against the first world power, and forces it to put forth the greatest efforts, the matter deserves attention. The nature of the seat of war explains a good deal, but not all. The difficulties of transport, etc., should not be overlooked, but, after all, the area was not large enough to be the sole cause why such a huge army was needed.

How can the reported astonishing shooting of the Boers be the cause? An experienced European officer who went through the war told the general that the average shooting was no higher than in the German army. The tradition has also been long ago destroyed that the Boers met every danger fearlessly. Robust health and a good eye had a good deal to do with success. It is also wrong to seek the explanation in the abnormal unskillfulness of the English troops. While the strategy of the campaign is open to much criticism, the earlier leaders were almost obliged to divide their forces in order to save Ladysmith and Kimberley. As regards the behavior of the English troops, the above-mentioned officer said that they behaved, when attacking, just as did the Germans at manœuvres.

THE ARTILLERY.

The first fact which was noticeable is the comparative uselessness of the immense superiority of the English in artillery. This point is even more important than the infantry fights. The German field artillery has been greatly strengthened recently, and in consequence the matter has a double interest. The Napoleonic lesson was that artillery should be massed. The Boer War teaches the contrary. The numerically inferior

guns of the Boers again and again checked the British artillery attack, and the preparation for an infantry attack by concentrated artillery fire proved futile. The explanation is that with modern weapons the danger lies in having the guns too close together, and the lesson is that, unless there is a great deal of room, it is useless to increase the number of guns. An officer who fought at Beaugency—where the cannonade was particularly fierce—said that the noise of the guns at Colenso preceding the infantry attack made the row he heard in 1870 sink into insignificance. Every one thought that the Boers were annihilated, as the dust made by the bursting shells entirely covered the spot where they were. As a matter of fact, hardly any damage was done at all. "The only question is," said he, "if the nerves of German soldiers could stand the strain when such a rain of fire was descending on them. I rather doubt it; but the Boers, it is well known, have no nerves!"

THE INFANTRY.

The war has repeated the lesson that a defending army has all the advantage in a frontal attack, and that a bold defender in a good position can hold out against tremendous odds. The same lesson may be learned for infantry as for artillery,—namely, that the old massing methods must be abandoned. At last it has been clearly demonstrated that, with modern weapons, it is impossible to attack without cover. None of these points are new; they were only emphasized.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The use of mounted infantry was, however, quite new. The resistance which small mobile parties can offer to a huge orderly army, which overruns the land and occupies the towns, deserves close attention. Such a possibility could, however, hardly occur in Europe, as the necessary conditions are absent,—namely, huge space, sparsely-populated country, natural hiding-places, and an immobile enemy. Another point to be noted is that huge numbers are not so necessary in war as is at present considered to be the case. He points out that in the Franco-German War the "war madness" was even more dangerous than the foe to the Germans. It is on such occasions that men like Botha, De Wet, Delarey, and Beyers come to the front.

FAILURE AND SUCCESS.

The Boers failed, and one of the chief reasons he assigns is that they defended only, never attacked. Their object was to retain what they had, their opponents' object was to take their country. We learn, says General von Goltz, with

much greater pleasure from the Boers, but we must not overlook the lessons of the English. Why did they win? Because when they go in for a thing they stick to it, no matter how much it costs them. An Englishman wrote him, on the outbreak of the war:

"Africa is necessary for our future, and we cannot allow an enemy to be at the back of our colonies there. If, therefore, 100,000 men are not sufficient to overthrow the republic, we will send 200,000; and if 200,000 are not enough, we will send 300,000."

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

"Leading English statesmen were of the same opinion, and took the right moment to begin. The American-Spanish war had been used by them very cleverly in order to get into good relations with their American cousins, so that they should not disturb things. The shrinking from war of the Continent, where the great powers kept the balance even by mutual mistrust, was plain to their eyes. The Eastern troubles of the last few years had proved how great powers, even when apparently united, can, nevertheless, paralyze one another. Russia, who could have vetoed the war the soonest of all, was not to be feared because of her peace-loving monarch. Such a moment was not likely to occur again for another hundred years, and Chamberlain and his colleagues were not only quick to see it, but resolved to use it regardless of consequences. That was, perhaps, morally not very beautiful, in any case not very magnanimously managed, but it was logical statesmanship."

TOLSTOY THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

"**T**H. BENTZON" (Madame Blanc) contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a charming paper on Tolstoy, with whom she spent a day during a recent visit to Russia. She describes with what eagerness she went forward to meet the great man who, "tall and vigorous, advanced to meet us; far more remarkable in appearance than any of his portraits would lead one to suppose, for no painter has been able to present adequately the leonine structure of the head, the quaint, powerful aspect of the flowing beard, the rough-hewn features gathered together under the broad forehead of the great imaginative thinker. . . . In the smile there is much kindness, and the homely blouse of the peasant cannot conceal the manners of the *grand seigneur*." She also gives a rapid word-picture of Countess Tolstoy: "One cannot help seeing that here is a woman of the world, affable, gifted with good sense, still youthful (she is twenty-five years

younger than her husband), and while quite able to hold her own with the great man, holding loyally to his side in the moment of peril. The whole woman is summed up in a phrase once attributed to her: "When I first married Count Tolstoy I was very simple in my habits, and I always traveled second class; but as his wife he compelled me to go first. Now he expects me to travel third; I myself prefer my old mode of going second class!"

LITERARY JUDGMENTS.

Tolstoy discussed with Madame Bentzon the literature of France. He spoke with bitter irony of the more extravagant symbolistic and naturalistic writers of the present day, but expressed great admiration of the philosophical authors of the nineteenth century, notably of Rousseau. Of comparatively modern French writers he prefers Balzac; and though full of enthusiasm concerning Maupassant, deploras his choice of subjects, considering that the feminine element influences far too much the modern French novelists. He spoke with respect and liking of the thoughtful and sincere work of Edouard Rod, and also of that of the brothers Margueritte. Tolstoy's favorite novelist is Charles Dickens. With him he feels in complete sympathy, for Dickens always took the side of the poor, the humble, and the unfortunate. He reserved all his anger and contempt for Kipling, to whom he even denied talent; but then it must be remembered that Tolstoy has an intense horror of warfare, and this although—or, perhaps, because—he himself took part as a combatant in the Crimean War.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

During the course of this interesting interview Tolstoy spoke at great length of religion. He is horrified to think that in France the school children are in future to be taught nothing concerning God. He is an ardent Christian, or rather an ardent Gopeller; the four Gospels alone, he says, should suffice for the conduct of life. Countess Tolstoy listens to her husband's religious views in silence; she has remained, in spite of her fine letter apropos of the excommunication of Tolstoy, sincerely Greek-Orthodox, and she refused to copy, when acting as her husband's secretary, a passage in "Resurrection," dealing with the Mass, of which she disapproved.

PETTY PERSECUTIONS.

Concerning Tolstoy's future plans, he informed Madame Bentzon that he intended to write a sequel to "Resurrection," but that before he did so he had much to write,—"Enough to take up my time for the next forty years," he said, smiling.

At the present time he is engaged in editing his diary, and he is also writing a "Manifesto on Liberty of Conscience." He spoke with indulgent kindness of those who persecuted him, but his wife, with indignation, read their French visitor a letter from the local pope, or priest, imploring her to insure Tolstoy's conversion before death supervened! In the neighborhood of whatever place they happen to be staying all the popes preach against Tolstoy and his works, and the Archbishop of Simferopol, in the course of a sermon delivered in his cathedral, declared him to be anti-Christ!

THE INFLUENCE OF DANTE ON ART.

ONE of the most interesting of the articles in the September number of the *Art Journal* is a discussion of the influence which Dante exercised on the art of his century. Mr. Addison McLeod writes:

"To all who know anything of Tuscan art, the names of Cimabue, Giotto, Orcagna, are household words. Yet the ideas connected with them are apt to be merely scattered and vague, or else the over-emphasized perceptions of some strong mind which has made one of them its especial study. Let it be allowed us to particularize in a general way.

"Cimabue was a painter of purely religious pieces, with no attempt at naturalism, but a very definite seeking after beauty. Giotto was both much wider in scope and intensely realistic in aim: striving by all his powers—imperfect though they were—to paint life as it is. His symbolism, when it comes, is plain and direct, usually expressed in single figures. Next after him comes Simone Memmi. He has made no advance as a craftsman, and has only become more introspective and thoughtful. Then comes the period with which we propose to deal.

THE WORK OF ORCAGNA.

"There is a spirit very clearly visible to the visitor in Florence, and though he may connect it with no very definite time, he does with one name, viz., that of Orcagna. It is a spirit, suggestive but unmistakable; betrayed rather by change of mood than change of subject, though it has to a large extent introduced, instead of the painting of life actual, the symbolical treatment of all that connects it with things beyond. Even subjects of a more ordinary kind, however, are given a mystic turn. We notice strange beasts about the fringes of the picture, stray uncouth demons intruding here and there, giving us the feeling that there are gentlemen of their kind in abundance lurking outside. What is the cause

of this new and hardly wholesome atmosphere? Where are we to realize it? Whence are we to trace it? As an artistic influence, how admirable is it?"

WHERE ART HAS FAILED.

These are the questions investigated in the article. Mr. McLeod says in conclusion:

"Lastly, why is it that art may never be by intention ugly? Ought she not to try and influence moral ideas, and must she not use all means needful for this?"

"I think all her acts must be ordered with reference to one great end, which is to inflame our spirits by the presentment of what is noble or beautiful. To lead us on by pointing to the heights above, not to the gulfs behind; to encourage us with the waving banner of hope, not flog us with our iniquities; by showing us the best, to inspire us to become the best. It is at once her limitation and her glory. We do not seek out physical ugliness in life; we tolerate it if need be, but we do not seek to perpetuate it, to people the isle with Calibans.

"Dante himself was not a happy man, and I sometimes wonder whether the world is happier for all he has written. But this is not the point. Perhaps the world ought not to be happier for him; but it ought to be happier for its pictures; and it is because of this that men like the Orcagnas have failed.

"It is because of this that modern art has failed, too. In aspiring to teach, she has forgotten how to praise. Her eye has fallen from the star of beauty that used to lead her, and her feet are floundering in muddy waves."

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

MR. CARL SNYDER gives an interesting account of the discussions concerning the nature of electricity in the October *Harper's*. It is one of the marvels of modern science that it is so impossible to decide definitely what is the nature of the force which is utilized so generally in modern life and industry. Benjamin Franklin thought electricity was a fluid. He assumed that all bodies were normally electrified at all times. If the quantity of electricity was increased, the body would be positively electrified; if decreased, negatively electrified. Electricity seemed to flow from a higher to a lower level, like water. The electric circuit was merely the passage of a quantity of electricity from a positive or negative to a more neutral stage.

Franklin's ideas of the fluid nature of electricity were not contradicted by the important discoveries of his immediate successors, Volta,

Davy, and Galvani. But with Faraday's discoveries of the relation of electricity to magnetism, Franklin's notions become rather crude. Then it was found that light and electricity traveled at the same speed, 184,000 miles a second, and Clerk-Maxwell, the Scotch physicist, came to the conclusion that electricity and light were at bottom identical, — light, short ether waves; electricity, long ones. Sir Isaac Newton had decided that light might best be considered as an incessant hail of bodies so minute as to escape all means of direct investigation. Recently Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, England, has taken up again this corpuscular theory of electricity and light, and there is an active discussion among the scientists of the real nature and phenomena of electricity.

THE CORPUSCULAR THEORY.

"Prof. J. J. Thomson has found a way to measure the speed of these particles, their weight, or mass, as well,—in a word, to demonstrate that they are real. They seem to be wonderful as well, for they are the smallest things known to man, and it may be that out of them the universe is made. Taking a leaf from Newton's notebook, Professor Thomson calls them corpuscles. It is rather bewildering to be told that these corpuscles may turn out to be electricity, matter, light, the aurora borealis, magnetism, chemical affinity, and various other trifles, all at once.

"These corpuscles have introduced an utterly new conception into the domain of electricity,—that the latter is *atomic* in character, or, according to the new ideas, *atomic in structure*. In order to get at some sort of a working model of the processes which go on in his laboratory, the chemist was obliged to resort to the notion of ultimate units of matter, atoms,—literally, that which cannot be cut. Choosing the lightest of the atoms, that of hydrogen, as a basis, the chemist weighs and measures his atoms of gold or sulphur or iron as if they were so much sugar or salt in his scale pans."

Professor Crookes, studying the peculiar actions which go on in the Crookes tube, the source of the Roentgen rays, was led to believe that the beautiful, velvety, greenish glow inside the vacuum tube which comes when an electrical discharge passes is due to the incandescence of tiny fragments of matter.

THE ELECTRICAL UNIT, OR ELECTRON.

Professor Thomson found a way to count the number of corpuscles within a Crookes tube, and, knowing the total amount of electricity they bore, it was merely a problem of very long divi-

sion to calculate the charge on each corpuscle. No matter what the origin of the corpuscles, or the substances employed, this charge is always the same. It is nature's electrical unit. Professor Stoney has labelled it an electron. In studying the relation of the electron to the corpuscle, it seems that the former is only known when associated with the latter, and that matter and electricity are so indissolubly bound up together that they are to all intents one and the same.

"The chemist's atom, in the new view, becomes but an aggregation of electrified corpuscles. The mass of the latter is but a thousandth part of that of the lightest of atoms—that of hydrogen; but a hundred-thousandth part of that of an atom of silver or gold. Clusters of these corpuscles, varying in number and arrangement, but absolutely identical among themselves, build up the different kinds of matter—the eighty or ninety 'elements' known to the chemist. The corpuscles, in a word, constitute primal matter; they are the stuff of which all existing things, a starfish or a planet, a music-box or a mummy, are made.

"On the other hand, the electrician is invited to see in the passage of a 10,000-kilowatt current but a drift of corpuscles."

Electricity, then, is supposed by these scientists to be a hail of these minute corpuscles, each forming an electron. Lord Kelvin computes the diameter of an atom at one twenty-five-millionth of an inch; a corpuscle is certainly not more than one one-thousandth so large as this, and probably is much less.

IS MARS INHABITED?

IF we accept the dictum of some scientists, that life cannot be assumed to be anywhere possible under conditions that would render it impossible upon the earth, the problem of the existence of human life on the planet Mars is greatly simplified. This is the basis of Prof. D. G. Parker's reasoning in an article contributed to the current number of *Popular Astronomy*. He asks, "Could we live on any one of the other planets in our solar system without an environment of such conditions as would prove fatal?" As regards the planet Mercury and the sun, the admittedly high temperature seems to leave no other conclusion possible than that the burdens of human life would be simply unbearable. On the subject of Martian life, however, the evidence is not so convincing. Professor Parker disregards the "presumed possibilities" on which is based so much of the current reasoning on the problem, and confines himself to the actual dis-

coveries on which there is substantial agreement among astronomers.

THE "CANALS" AND "ICE CAPS" OF MARS.

"It is upon these admitted facts that we take the negative side. Passing over the fascinating philosophy of Flammarion, Proctor, and others, the discovery of Schiaparelli's canals were at first hailed as convincing proof of human workmanship, but this argument was dashed to pieces by micrometrical measurements which showed these lines to be from 20 to 70 miles wide, and in some cases more than 2,000 in length.

"That these are irrigated strips of land made green and productive by liberated waters of melting polar ice caps seems equally untenable. It is true that the changing colors give this theory a look of plausibility. But when we consider what such a theory really involves, one may well hesitate before accepting it.

"Who can seriously contemplate transformations the magnitude of which have no parallel upon this globe. How can we accept the proposition of winters so severe as to form ice caps 70 degrees of arc, followed by summers so tropical as to melt them all away, flooding vast regions far beyond the central zone. Not that the severity of the winter can be doubted, but that it should be followed by a season of so high temperature, while receiving only 43 per cent. of the sun rays which we enjoy, seems wholly improbable.

"The claims of those who picture such water supplies under so high temperature are irreconcilable with other known facts. It is admitted that the planet is without any large bodies of water such as our oceans and seas; that the atmosphere is very light,—less than half the density of ours, even at the highest mountain peaks. This cannot be doubted, as, unlike other planets, Mars is seen to the very surface of the ball. If there were water vapors they would condense into clouds, and these would obscure the observation.

"To create such polar snows and ice caps as are claimed presupposes an atmosphere freighted with aqueous vapors, and it would seem that such clouds could not fail to be detected.

"That such plentiful supplies of watery vapors do not exist is further proven by the fact that there is substantially nothing to originate them. It takes the evaporations of large bodies of water to distribute the needed moisture for sustaining plant and animal life. This is proven from our own experience.

"Three-fifths of our globe is deeply covered with water; evaporations from this are daily carried into the atmosphere in immense quantities and taken by the winds for distribution over

the planet. Even this is found to be insufficient, for vast deserts continue arid and parched, and yield no fruitage whatever.

"If this is our experience, what must it be upon Mars, where no such bodies of water exist to be vaporized."

REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT MARS IS UNINHABITED.

Professor Parker rests his conclusion that the planet is not inhabited upon the following premises:

"1. The moisture, if any, is insufficient. It is admitted that there are no large bodies of water to be vaporized, and the telescope practically demonstrates that there are no clouds suggestive of either snow or rain precipitations.

"2. Without abundance of moisture there would be insufficient vegetation to sustain life.

"3. It is too cold. With a temperature presumably two and one-half times lower than our own, no life known to us could survive; nor does it help the matter to assume, as some have, that there is a blanketing process of heat storage, when facts demonstrate that there is no such blanket.

"4. Accepting the LaPlace theory of relative age, if man has ever dwelt upon that distant world, the period of his allotment has doubtless long since passed.

"5. But the most convincing proof lies in the fact of its greatly rarified atmosphere: being generally admitted to be 100 per cent. lighter than ours, even at the highest mountain peaks. Man lives substantially on nitrogen and oxygen, and here we find his supplies practically cut off.

"Professor Lowell, though an affirmative advocate, after reviewing conditions of the atmosphere, is impelled to admit that 'Beings physically constituted like ourselves would be liable to meet with severe discomforts.'

"Is not this a fatal admission? How can life be long perpetuated under conditions of unbrokenly 'severe discomforts?' To suppose that life exists at all under such dissimilar conditions is to speculate upon some sort of organism having no analogy to our own, and about which we know nothing.

"While it may hardly be consistent with the dignity of scientific investigation to rest a conclusion upon the opinion of others, it is nevertheless interesting to know that some of these reasons have had weight with many of the best minds of the present age. Want of space will forbid quotations, but we invite attention to recent utterances of Professors Newcomb, Young, Holman, and others."

WHY DISTASTEFUL FOOD IS UNWHOLESOME.

SOME remarkable experiments to show the comparative digestibility of different foods have recently been conducted by Professor Pawlow upon dogs. These experiments are described by Dr. Romme in *La Revue* for August:

The gullet of the animal was cut in sections and fixed to the neck, so that when it ate, the food merely fell to the ground, and the stomach was divided into two parts, one where no food was allowed to penetrate, the other into which was put the food necessary to keep the dog alive.

The results of the experiments proved that the mere offering to the dog of food which he liked caused an abundant secretion of gastric juice, although, of course, nothing had entered the stomach. If he were given a dainty,—not merely food which he liked,—the flow of gastric juice was much more abundant,—that is, food taken without appetite will fall into a stomach without any gastric juices ready for it. The work of digestion was formerly supposed to go on all right if only you could get the food to the stomach. The Pawlow experiments show that it is either not digested at all or very badly digested.

Again, the brain transmits its orders to the stomach by means of two pneumogastric nerves. Professor Pawlow cut these nerves on a specially "prepared" dog. Then he gave the dog some raw meat, which again, of course, did not reach the stomach; but no drop of gastric juice was secreted. No method of mechanical excitement produced any juice. And if, unknown to the dog, without arousing in him the idea of food, bread or cooked white of egg were introduced into the stomach, they remained hours without causing the least secretion of gastric juice. But after administering extract of meat or milk first, the secretion was provoked.

HOW MENTAL DISTRACTION MAY CAUSE DYSPEPSIA.

Clearly, says Dr. Romme, in the poorer classes a man lives far more from his muscles than from his brain,—i.e., the desire for food. It is not a bad thing to be mildly greedy. The reason for dyspepsia being so common among men of letters and the like is that their brain is so much occupied with their work that they sit down to table and eat without thinking of the food taken. The pneumogastric nerves are not called into action, and the gastric juice is badly secreted. Now it is easy to understand why it is bad to be absorbed in a book or newspaper at meals.

As for consumptives with no appetite, and mad folk who often refuse food, the gastric juice may be set in motion in their case by taking milk or broth an hour or so before a meal.

NATURAL IMMUNITY.

SINCE the bacteria came into public notice, they have shown us that many old theories were fallacies. New problems have presented themselves, and most unexpected discoveries are constantly being made, until bacteriology has developed into a science that involves vital questions relating to both pure science and economic matters. In the last number of the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie*, Dr. E. S. Loudon discusses current theories concerning the means by which any creature resists the action of injurious elements upon it, and describes experiments in confirmation of the theories.

The cells composing an organism are considered as living, microscopic laboratories, in which the material basis of immunity is produced. According to one theory, the phagocytes, or wandering cells, are the active agents of defense; according to another, immunity depends upon the properties of certain humors produced in the blood. Probably the individual conflict against foreign elements is carried on largely within the limits of the cell, although it cannot be denied that it also goes on outside, in the vicinity of the cells and in the intercellular substance as well.

REMOVAL AND DESTRUCTION OF HARMFUL ELEMENTS.

The fluid which maintains the immunity of any animal may be resolved into three components, different in character and use, but each supplementing the action of the others. The first (*desmon*) opens the attack, so to speak, upon the elements to be destroyed. It affects cell elements foreign to the organism, which have penetrated in any way from the outside, and it is the agent concerned with the removal of cell material which has belonged to the organism but has become useless. It cannot destroy useless cell material, but accomplishes the first step in its removal by uniting with it and converting it into a substance which can be acted upon destructively by another component of the fluid (*alexin*), which in itself is indifferent to cell material except when it previously has been made vulnerable. Besides these, there is a third component (*agglutin*), which coöperates with the other two. The degree of immunity of any animal depends upon the quantitative and qualitative relations of these components. By some it is held that the action of the first component is to stimulate the leucocytes to destroy the harmful elements, and another view of its mode of action is through the affinity existing between it and the alexin contained in the leucocyte.

It has been shown by the chemical reactions to staining fluids that leucocytes vary among them-

selves, but there is no method for isolating a single kind of leucocytes; and, if there were, it would hardly be possible to induce the formation in an animal of a specific solvent for a definite kind of leucocyte; but if an animal is inoculated with an exudate in which one kind of leucocyte predominates, a serum will be produced in response to the stimulus which will destroy all kinds of leucocytes.

Among the cell poisons there is one which is formed in animals if a piece of ciliated epithelium from an animal of a different species is introduced under the skin. The serum of such an animal acquires the power of stopping the movement of the cilia in corresponding cells.

If an emulsion made from the suprarenal body of the guinea pig is injected under the skin of a duck it calls forth a change in the nature of the serum of the duck; the emulsion apparently acts as a poison, and in defense the blood produces something that counteracts its effects. If the serum from such a duck is then injected into a normal guinea pig, it will kill it in a few hours.

It is maintained that man, and every animal as well, has a specific serum (*antihaemolysin*) in his blood which, to a certain extent, will resist the action of any poison tending to dissolve its red corpuscles. It is not supposed that the presence of the *antihaemolysin* lends any greater powers of resistance to the red corpuscles, but that it reacts upon the dissolving poison (*haemolysin*) and weakens it. Normal serum can destroy the dissolving power of many bacterial poisons.

ANIMAL LIFE AND CONDUCT.

AS Schiller said, "Hunger and love lead the world;" now hunger and love are simply other names for the fundamental systems of what the moralist calls egotism and altruism, and the most recent discoveries of science have thrown new light on the nature and reciprocal function of these two great motive forces. The question is one of capital importance, not only in biology, but also in sociology and ethics. Both in Germany and in England there is a "Struggle for Life" school, composed of more or less faithful disciples of Darwin, and on the other side various French philosophers who have never given up protesting against the theory which reduces the whole of life to a selfish struggle.

MIGHT vs. RIGHT.

If it is true that brute force is really the basis of life, then it would be natural to find it exemplified especially in the animal kingdom. Their ethics ought in that case to be purely and simply

the law that might is right. This is the question which M. Fouillée investigates in his article on "The Conduct of Life Among Animals" contributed to the second August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It has been objected by some biologists that what Schiller said as to hunger, etc., should rather be regarded as the desire of the cell for its own work of reparation and division. A locomotive is not hungry because it requires coal and water to go on running. This is not the place to follow M. Fouillée through his extremely technical discussions on animal phenomena; but he goes on to consider what is the origin of what he calls "society" among animals, by which he means, it is to be supposed, those social habits and tendencies which are by some considered to be based on self-interest, and by others on sympathy.

INSTINCTIVE SYMPATHY.

Friendly association is, of course, to be found most highly developed among animals which resemble one another most closely,—indeed, an animal which sees another animal for the first time is troubled in proportion to the unlikeness of the other animal to itself,—provided that comparison is at all possible. Thus, a monkey in the presence of a chameleon exhibits a most ludicrous terror. M. Fouillée attributes the foundation of animal society to the desire that every animal has to have round it beings like itself, this pleasure, frequently repeated, ending in creating an absolute need. He considers, therefore, that it is instinctive sympathy and not selfish interest which plays the principal part in the social life of animals, utilitarian considerations merely strengthening bonds which have been established,—in fact, utilitarian motives, supposing them to exist, themselves presuppose the consideration of the advantages which social life gives.

TWO DOG STORIES.

A dog in his relations to man often does things which, if done by a human being, would have the character of moral actions. Thus, there is the story of Romanes' dog, which only stole once in his lifetime. "One day, when he was very hungry," says Romanes, "he seized a cutlet on the table and took it under the sofa. I had been a witness of the deed, but I pretended to see nothing, and the culprit remained for some minutes under the sofa, divided between the desire to assuage his hunger and a sentiment of duty. It was the latter which triumphed, and the dog came and put at my feet the cutlet he had stolen; that done, he returned and hid himself again under the sofa, whence nothing could persuade him to come out." As Romanes says, the par-

ticular value of this story lies in the fact that the dog had never been beaten, so that the fear of punishment could not have been a motive with him at all.

There is another story of a Newfoundland and a dog of another breed who were engaged in quarreling near a jetty. They fell into the sea, and the other dog, being a bad swimmer, began to drown, whereupon the Newfoundland, forgetting his anger, had all his life-saving instincts aroused, and proceeded to bring his late enemy to the bank. Another story is told of two Pyrenean dogs in whom the feeling of property was so highly developed that each of them would defend his plate of food with the utmost valor against any depredations on the part of the other. One of these dogs was cleverer than the other one, and knowing that his companion was very fond of barking and making a fuss when horses went by, would often pretend that something interesting was going on in the distance, and make off at great speed toward it; he would allow himself to be outstripped in the race, and, returning quickly, would eat the other's food.

THE PIGEON PUNISHED.

A French pigeon fancier tells a remarkable story of a pigeon collecting sticks for his nest and having been robbed during his absence by another pigeon. Each time, on his return, he would display signs of astonishment, looking all around in a vain search for any sign of the lost sticks. This went on for some time, and then the pigeon laid a trap for the thief; he put down a stick and then pretended to go away, but really watched the nest from a little distance off. When the thief came the lawful proprietor of the sticks fell upon him, and, with beak and wing, administered terrific punishment. The interesting part is that the robber only defended himself in a half-hearted manner, and seemed by his demeanor to admit the justice of his punishment.

FEELING TOWARD A NEW RELIGION.

"**A**NTICIPATIONS," by Mr. H. G. Wells, attracted so much attention that the author has been encouraged to begin a new series of articles in the *Fortnightly Review*, entitled "Mankind in the Making." The first paper, which appears in the September number, is called "The New Republic." Its proper title should have been "The New Religion," for almost all of it is devoted to a discussion of what general principle, leading idea, or standard can be found sufficiently comprehensive to be of real guiding value in social and political matters, and throughout the business of dealing with one's fellow-men. Mr. Wells describes his own enterprise as an

attempt to put in order, to reduce to principle, what is at present in countless instances a matter of inconsistent proceedings, to frame a general theory in accordance with modern conditions of social and political activity. He maintains that no religion which at present exists prescribes rules that can be immediately applied to every eventuality. Upon a thousand questions of great public importance religion as it is generally understood gives by itself no conclusive light. The foundation of his new religion, or starting-point, is the desire to leave the world better than we found it.

BIRTH AS A RELIGIOUS BASIS.

He then goes back to the foundation of all religions, the bedrock from which every religion has sprung, to which the Church bears witness in the supreme position which it has ever accorded to the Mother and the Child. His first basic doctrine is that the fundamental nature of life is a tissue and succession of births. Love, home, and children are the heart-words of life. The statement that life is a texture of births, he thinks, may be accepted by minds of the most divergent religious and philosophical profession. Life is a fabric woven of births, and struggles to maintain and develop and multiply lives. The departing generation of wisdom, which founds its expression in the meditations of Marcus Aurelius, is based upon a predominant desire for a perfected inconsequent egotism, whereas the new faith, of which he makes himself the prophet, protests against this accentuation of man's egotistic individuality. To the extraordinary and powerful mind of Schopenhauer this realization of the true form of life came with quite overwhelming force, although it seemed to him a detestable fact, because it happened he was a detestably egotistical man. To others less egotistical the recognition of our lives as passing phases of a greater life comes with a sense of relief and discovery. The discovery of the nineteenth century which has been its crowning glory has been to establish the fact that each generation is a step, a definite measurable step, toward improvement. Darwin, he thinks, has altered the perspective of every human affair. Social and political effort are seen from a new view point. Hence the need for formulating what he calls the new republic.

A REPUBLIC OF BETTER BIRTHS.

In future we have to judge of collective human enterprises from the standpoint of an attentive study of birth and development.

"Any collective human enterprise, institution, movement, party, or state is to be judged, as a

whole and completely, as it conduces more or less to wholesome and hopeful births, and according to the qualitative and quantitative advance due to its influence made by each generation of citizens born under its influence toward a higher and ampler standard of life."

The essential idea which the new republic is to personify and embody is that men are no longer unconsciously to build the future by individualistic self-seeking, but by a clear consciousness of our coöperative share in the process. Every question,—such, for instance, as the continuance of the existence of monarchy,—would be judged solely from the question whether it ministers or does not minister to the bettering of births and of the lives intervening between birth and birth. The new republican, in his inmost soul, will have no loyalty or submission to any kind and color save only if it conduces to the service of the future of the race.

THE FAILURE OF OUR PARTY SYSTEMS.

There is not in Great Britain or in America any party or section, any group, any single politician, whose policy is based upon the manifest trend and purpose of life as it appears in the modern view. Mr. Wells does not believe that any Liberal or Conservative has any comprehensive aim at all as we of the new generation measure comprehensiveness. Hence the new republican cannot be a thoroughgoing party man. We want reality because we have faith. We seek the beginning of realism in social and political life. We have to get better births and a better result from the births we get. Each one of us is going to set himself immediately to that, using whatever power he finds to his hand to attain that end.

LONDON'S SUNDAY.

ACCORDING to the symposium which is being conducted in the *Commonwealth* by Canon Scott Holland, Sunday in London is in a bad way. In the current number "A Printer" and a "Tram-Driver" give their views on the subject. "Sunday in the Metropolis," says the latter, "is becoming nothing more nor less than a weekly Bank Holiday:

"As I ride up and down the road I see drunkenness and debauchery on every side. Fathers and mothers unworthy of the name, young men and women with no sense of decency in them, while on every side my ears are assailed with profane language, cursing, and blasphemy.

"The effect on the masses of spending their Sunday as a Bank Holiday, instead of a holy day, is apparent to the most casual observer on Monday morning: they are in a state of bank-

ruptey, and have to resort to the pawnshop to carry them on until pay-day. I see crowds of people waiting for the pawnshops to open, some of them most respectable people, but because of their manner of spending Sunday they have to resort to this ignominious manner of raising money to carry them on till the end of the week.

"To the tram-worker Sunday brings no cessation of labor. Sunday and week-day, feast-day and fast-day, it is the same; there is no day of rest to look forward to, consequently Sunday is the same as week-day to him and his wife. He having no regular meal-times, his wife has to prepare and take his food out to him, so she is never free to spend her Sunday as a day of rest.

"The London County Council, all honor to them, have, since they have acquired the tramway system in South London, arranged that every driver and conductor in their employ gets one day's rest in seven, one day in which they have nothing whatever to do with their work,—they have neither to ask if they can be spared or to show up for it,—but one day absolutely free, and every man knows which day of the week his rest-day falls upon, as it would be impossible under the existing conditions to have Sunday."

THE PRINTERS' SUNDAY.

"A Printer" says:

"I suppose there are still some people who delight in Sunday as a day of faith and worship and good works,—but such people are few and far between, something like Abraham's ten righteous men. I have been going about asking all sorts and conditions of men, 'What do you think about Sunday?' There has been a wonderful degree of unanimity in the answers. Nearly every one has said, in varying phrases, 'It all depends on the weather.' The shopkeeper sells more sweets if the Sunday is a fine day. He is nearly as many in number as the publican, and he keeps open on Sunday for even longer hours than the publican. 'Sunday' to him conveys no meaning except that of larger sales than on other days. And the boys and girls that buy the sweets and drink the ginger beer? For them a fine Sunday is merely a synonym for a fine Bank Holiday. The town publican prefers a wet Sunday. He is busier then. But, wet or fine, his doors are crowded at opening time, and the thirst of a neighborhood comes to be slaked.

"In the printing trade Sunday work is sometimes necessary. I have never heard a printer object to Sunday work on religious grounds. On the rare occasions when exception is taken, the reasons are either frankly economic or personal. The observance of Saturday afternoon is the printer's cult; and nothing else must come in

the way of its exercise. In exchange for the opportunity to attend a football match the Sunday's rest is freely bartered."

HOW MUNICIPAL THEATERS MIGHT BE MANAGED.

OUR readers may recall a reference in our August number (page 231) to Mr. William Archer's plea for publicly owned theaters. Mr. Charles Charrington contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for September an article in support of this movement. He says that it would be well if a national and municipal theater league were formed, which would set itself to secure the foundation of municipal theaters in the great towns, and especially in the London boroughs, as well as a great theater for all London. He maintains that in Great Britain, owing to the lack of municipal theaters, not only is the standard of dramatic work below that of other countries, but that it is dearer and less in quantity; above all, that so long as the theater lacks the organization, implicit in the control of the theater of every other country in Europe by the people themselves through their accredited representatives, so long will the weakness of our theatrical management remain inherent and inevitable. "It is not only that the number of times Shakespeare's plays are performed in German-speaking countries compared with the number in England is about sevenfold; but also that, in England, only the plays which admit of the opportunity of great star parts for the actor-manager are performed; whereas, among our neighbors, all the plays, including the great historical cycle, are constantly produced."

THEATERS TO BE LEASED.

Every municipal theater, he maintains, would be a repertory theater in which long runs would be impossible. The municipality would never manage the theater itself. It owns the theater and invites tenders for the lease, which is usually granted for five or seven years to a manager, who receives a subsidy and pays no rent. The manager, as a rule, does as he pleases, but he is prevented from using the theater as a mere means of speculation. Prices are kept low, and the programme must be brought out in advance for the whole season. The municipality also has a right of veto upon plays, and can, and does sometimes, stipulate upon the performance of a certain number of classical plays. It also insists upon the payment of standard wages to the employees. Of the great London theater upon which Mr. Charrington would spend \$2,500,000 in order to make

it a model for all subventioned theaters, he has many things to say. For instance :

"Since it would be in a sense a national institution, the King, who has never been lacking in generosity, might give the land, without making the building a court theater, an impossible institution in our democratic country, while the fact that it would be under the control of the London County Council should sufficiently guarantee its conduct on democratic lines as to seating and prices; finally, the subscriptions, which must be unconditional, so that the future of the concern may not be handicapped, will be some evidence of a real demand on the part of influential citizens."

THE ARGUMENT ON MORAL GROUNDS.

Mr. Charrington comments incidentally on the opposition to his scheme that may be looked for from "the Nonconformist conscience." He says :

"My own experience, if I may be pardoned an unavoidably egoistic tone, in speaking to a great number of Nonconformist ministers of various denominations, is, that in a great number of cases their repugnance to the theater is due to the scenes they see depicted upon the posters which garnish our hoardings. Now the coarse sensationalism and lubricity that these pictures frequently advertise are among the principal reasons which should lead us to press forward the establishment of a municipal theater ; for, while such a theater would necessarily produce plenty of farces and laughter-provoking plays and other works which would not rank high as artistic productions, an institution for which the people were collectively responsible would probably be as much superior to the average theater of private enterprise in moral tone as the municipal free library is superior to the little circulating library where the penny dreadful is the representative form of literature."

HOUSING OF THE RURAL POOR IN IRELAND.

MUCH has been done in Ireland through the agency of the local governing bodies to improve the housing of the laborers. Mr. Gilbert Slater, writing in the *Contemporary Review* for September, describes this work. He opens his article by quoting from Mr. W. W. Crotch's paper on the condition of housing in rural districts of England, in which it is declared that whole countrysides may be traversed without finding a single cottage with a watertight roof available for habitation, while the cottages which do exist are scandalously lacking in sanitary accommodation. Few new cottages are being erected, and the old ones, through lack of repair, have been allowed to become uninhabitable.

The remedy for this, in Mr. Slater's opinion, is to be found in an adaptation of a principle which has been successfully embodied in the Laborers' Dwellings Act of Ireland. He admits that it is socialistic. He says :

"If it is asserted that to provide lands and houses for wage-earners, at a cost that can hardly much more than pay for maintenance and management, leaving the interest and repayment of capital to be paid out of rates and grant, is nothing more nor less than outdoor relief in aid of wages, one cannot deny that, economically speaking, the accusation is true. But speaking ethically and psychologically, it does not follow that the tenant is pauperized, nor that his independence is undermined, nor that he will probably lose in wage an equivalent of what he gains in garden and house-room."

Irish legislation on this subject is a clear embodiment of the principle "that the Irish agricultural laborer is *entitled to demand* not only that he shall be housed in a manner consistent with human and not merely animal life, but also that with his house he shall be provided with a garden, which can, with proper culture, pay the rent of both house and garden. The laborer who has no cottage, or whose cottage is insanitary, with the help of the signatures of a few friends and neighbors sends his 'representation' to the District Council ; the District Council is *required* by law to provide the cottage, and encouraged by aid from the Treasury not to evade its duties ; if it does evade them, the laborer can appeal to the Local Government Board."

Next to nothing has been done in England and Wales by the local governing authorities in the way of improving the cottages of the rural poor. Up to May 31, 1900, there were only fourteen cottages built or building. In Ireland at the same date there were 14,888 cottages built or building. Since that date the Local Government Act of 1898 came into force, with the result that in the very first year loans were applied for for the purpose of providing 8,000 cottages. Up to the end of the financial year of 1901 over two millions sterling has been sanctioned for the purpose of rebuilding laborers' dwellings in Ireland. The cost is defrayed by a rate which may not exceed one shilling in the pound of the rateable value of the property. In Ireland the government grants under the Land Purchase acts £40,000 a year to cover cases in which purchasers fail to pay their interest on advances, but as the purchasers seem to have paid up punctually, this sum of £40,000 has been available for secondary purposes, among which that of housing stands first. Cottages with half-acre garden plots are let at from 6½d. to 1s. 6d. a week.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Harper's* Dr. Richard T. Ely has a study of Amana, the religious communistic society on the Iowa River. "Outside of Amana, the only communistic settlements of any note now existing in the United States are those of the Shakers, and their thirty five communities do not altogether have as many members as are embraced in the Amana Society. Amana, then, comprises more than half the communists of the United States, and unless I am mistaken, in studying Amana we are examining the history of altogether the largest and strongest communistic settlement in the entire world." There are 1,800 souls in the community now, and they have added to their domain until it comprises some 26,000 acres.

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson writes of the "Art Effort in British Cities," there is a nature study contribution from Mr. J. J. Ward, "Plant Battles," a beautifully illustrated light sketch of Monte Carlo by André Castaigne, and an account of the "Newest Definitions of Electricity," by Carl Snyder, which is reviewed among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Century* the opening articles deal in text and illustrations with the much-discussed relation of photography to the proper pictorial art of the painter. Mr. Alexander Black conducts a dialogue between the artist and the camera man, and Mr. Alfred Stieglitz writes on "Modern Pictorial Photography." Mr. Stieglitz is the founder of the Society of Photo-Secessionists, who were organized to develop and publish the true art value of photographic reproductions of beautiful things. Mr. Stieglitz tells us that the organization of artists known as the Munich Secession was the first officially to recognize the possibilities of pictorial photography. The art committee of the Glasgow Exhibition in 1901 received pictorial photography as a legitimate member of the family of the fine arts. In the spring of this year the artists of the Vienna Secession admitted photographs to the jury of selection on the same terms as paintings, drawings, and statuary. At the same time, the jury of the Paris Salon accepted for hanging ten photographs which had been submitted by E. J. Steichen, a young artist of Milwaukee. Large prices are being paid by connoisseurs for choice photographic prints, as much as three hundred dollars having been refused for a picture exhibited this year at the National Arts Club of New York.

NEW YORK'S SUBWAY.

Mr. Arthur Ruhl describes "Building New York's Subway," and Mr. F. W. Skinner tells of the particularly difficult engineering problems in the subway. The longest solid tunnel in the subway system is that which dives into the solid rock at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. "At an average depth of 100 feet below the surface, it burrows through blackness for a distance of two miles, except at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Eighty-first streets, where elevators will carry passengers to and

from the tracks. Except for the Hoosac tunnel, there is no single tunnel so long in America."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sylvester Baxter discusses "Art in Public Works," the aqueducts, water-towers, power-houses, reservoirs, and bridges of the modern cities, and Dr. James M. Buckley makes an interesting study of the founder of Zion City, under the title, "Dowie Analyzed and Classified." Dr. Buckley's analysis fits John Alexander Dowie, of course, into the class of fanatics, spiritual megalomaniacs. A much more sympathetic character sketch of Dowie follows from the pen of John Swain, who believes the founder of Zion City to be sincere. "Yet I must admit that he uses all the methods of the charlatan."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. Ralph M. Easley's article in the October *McClure's*, "What Organized Labor has Learned."

A brief note on Woodrow Wilson, by Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams, emphasizes the fact that it is not as an academic personage that President Woodrow Wilson undertakes his task at Princeton, but as a man among men, realizing always that the students he is to lead are to be citizens and the world's servants, and the college must make men of them.

There is an eloquent appreciation of the actress Rachel by Miss Clara Morris. The actress gives many interesting anecdotes of the great Jewess. Miss Morris has an indignant account of the rapacious and humiliating tactics of Rachel's family. In her minority Felix, her father, allowed the brilliant girl only sixty dollars a month for her own use, to cover theatrical costumes, private wardrobes, and pocket money. When she finally broke away from her slavery to her own family, she gave them all her apartments conained, a pension of twelve thousand francs to her father, paid the debts of her sisters, and exerted herself to get good positions for her brother. The coffin of the great actress had barely settled in the grave when this precious family had a public sale of her belongings.

Mr. John La Farge closes his study of Velasquez with the opinion that of all artists he was the most of a painter, "as having most naturally expressed the special differences of painting from other forms of representation; the appearance of things and not their analysis being the special character of painting. His life is that of a modest, sincere, and honorable man."

SCRIBNER'S.

MR. RUSSELL STURGIS describes in the October *Scribner's* the work of the sculptor J. Q. A. Ward, who now has in hand his greatest task, "and the most formidable piece of combined sculpture yet undertaken in America—the pediment for the Stock Exchange building, in Broad Street, New York." Mr. Sturgis thinks that "in Ward we have the first of American sculptors in this important matter of con-

structional, expressional, and harmonized design in the placing and grouping of human figures."

IMPROVEMENTS IN FIRE-FIGHTING.

In "Fire-Fighting To-day—and To-morrow," Mr. Philip G. Hubert, Jr., says that our American system of fire-fighting is the most perfect in the world. Our fire force is nearly four times that of Germany or France in proportion to the population, and three times that of England. Fires now cost us \$150,000,000 a year, not counting insurance and expense of fire departments, which amounts to another hundred million. The immediate improvements hoped for are chiefly the substitution of electricity for horses,—that is, automobile fire-engines, more signal boxes, direct communication between the boxes and the fire houses, as well as with the central station, the greater use of chemical extinguishers, devices for fighting smoke, and the better education of the public in using the appliances provided for sending in the alarm.

OVERCROWDED LONDON.

Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff continues his articles "Among London Wage-Earners." He says that unsanitary and savage London has largely disappeared, but that overcrowded London remains a most urgent question of the hour. He describes the "Poor Men's Hotels," where sixpence procures a clean bed and room for the night in a comfortably appointed hostelry.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

A POSTHUMOUS essay by John Fiske on Alexander Hamilton begins the October *Cosmopolitan*. In the series of sketches of "Captains of Industry," Mr. James H. Bridge writes on Henry Clay Frick, and Mr. Edward Bok on Cyrus Curtis, the founder and publisher of *The Ladies' Home Journal* and *The Saturday Evening Post*. It was in 1883 that Mr. Curtis, then thirty-three years old, asked an artist to draw a heading for a paper to be called *The Ladies' Journal*. The artist inserted a domestic scene between the second and third words of the title, and labeled it "Home" in small letters. The first subscription received asked for "The Ladies' Home Journal," and the next, in short, the public renamed the paper, and Mr. Curtis accepted the amendment. The publisher had no money, and he asked the advertising agency of N. W. Ayer & Son for \$400 credit. The credit was allowed, and the entire \$400 was spent in one advertisement in one periodical. In answer to this announcement several thousand people sent 25 cents for a year's subscription. Nowadays, Mr. Bok says, *The Ladies' Home Journal* spends as much as \$300,000 in a single year to make its announcements to the public. Other captains of industry dealt with in this number are David H. Moffat, Woodrow Wilson, the new president of Princeton University, and H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City.

"THE MISSING SCIENCE OF HEREDITY."

Mr. H. G. Wells has an interesting discussion of the problem of the birth-supply, a chapter in his series of contributions under the title, "Mankind in the Making." Mr. Wells examines the possibilities of carrying out the principle of Plato, Douglas Galton, and Victoria Woodhull Martin in the matter of improving the human race by making those units which are best fitted to produce an improved order of mankind. But Mr.

Wells thinks that even if we had a very wise committee to decide on who should marry whom, we should probably soon vote them out of office and let things go on in the old way. The only thing we can do in this all-important enterprise of improving the birth-supply must come, according to Mr. Wells, through research. But he adds that if there is at present a man specially gifted and disposed for such inquiry, the world offers him no encouragement. "This missing science of heredity, this unworked mine of knowledge, on the borderland of biography and anthropology, which for all practical purposes is as unworked now as it was in the days of Plato, is in simple truth ten times more important to humanity than all of the chemistry and physics, all the technical and industrial science, that ever has been or ever will be discovered."

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

THE October number of *Everybody's* begins with a very dramatic account of "Old Steamboat Days on the Missouri," by J. W. Ogden. The last great commercial steamer to navigate the Missouri River went out of commission twenty years ago. The river traffic bred a tribe of hard men. A pilot was a king in those days. Almost three hundred steamers have been wrecked in the Missouri, and a thousand human beings were lost in the disasters of a half-century of river service. These great steamers were, after 1830, graceful, swift, and commodious. Some of them were over 200 feet long, with the beam of an ocean-going ship. But they were so shallow that their capacity was not more than 1,000 tons. They were capable of making about ten miles against the current. The innumerable treacheries of the Missouri required such an exhaustive knowledge and phenomenal memory on the part of a pilot that ten or even fifteen thousand dollars was not an unusual compensation for eight or nine months' service.

There is an excellent account of the experiences of a literary woman as a working girl by Miss Marie Van Vorst under the title, "The Woman That Toils." Her studies of the factory life of the girls in the Massachusetts towns are eminently practical and accurate. An article on "Light Cures, Old and New," by Dr. A. E. Bostwick, discusses the new remedial work which is best shown in the achievements of Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, whose career is described in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Besides Dr. Finsen, Dr. Bostwick tells of analogous work done by Dr. Kaiser, of the Vienna Medical Society, and by Drs. Gottheil and Franklin in New York. These endeavors to cure disease by photo-therapy are founded on the old idea that there is life and health in light, and are legitimate successors of the old theories of the once famous Dr. Dio Lewis, who introduced the sun baths that afterward came into general use.

We have quoted among the "Leading Articles of the Month" from Mr. Chalmers Roberts' sketch of Alfred Beit, "The Croesus of South Africa."

THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN an able article on the great modern life insurance companies, telling how they use their enormous surplus, it is stated in the October *World's Work* that there was a surplus last year of no less than \$120,000,000 in which policy holders did not participate at all.

What is done with such an enormous superfluous income? This writer shows that the insurance companies have added the functions of banking corporations, trust companies, safe-deposit concerns, and have, too, a powerful influence in the affairs of railroad corporations. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York owns a controlling interest in the \$2,000,000 capitalization of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as well as several million dollars' worth of the bonds of the same corporation. The New York Mutual owns almost control of the Guaranty Trust Company. A very considerable interest in the great Morton Trust Company is similarly controlled. Each of these companies has offices in the New York Mutual's building in the city of New York. Each is in close touch with the others. The resources of each are ready at any time to cooperate with those of the others. Notice the Equitable Life Assurance Society's report. This society—whose capital stock is \$100,000—owns absolute control of the Western National Bank, with its \$2,100,000 capitalization, and of the Mercantile Trust Company, with \$2,000,000 capitalization. Subsidiary to the Mercantile Trust Company, which is an exceedingly powerful concern, is the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, itself a most profitable organization.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., tells how he escaped the "horrors of city life" and found happiness in a country home on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. Mr. Dixon does not find it difficult to convince the reader that his historic house, with "modern conveniences" added, his five hundred acres of land, his horses, cows, dogs, game, and fish, are better than a city flat. All this, he says, with canvasback ducks, terrapin unlimited, fish, and historical associations, he got "for the price of nineteen feet of scorched mud in New York."

Under the title "The Organized Conscience of the Rich," Mr. Franklin Matthews tells of the many-sided activity of the New York Chamber of Commerce, from its present of \$35,000 for the relief of Savannah in 1865, to the last present of \$42,000 to the West Indians who suffered in the volcanic disaster. The Chamber has raised for public charities altogether \$2,800,000, of which \$1,044,000 was for the victims of the Chicago fire.

Mr. George Maxwell argues that a fixed wage is unjust, "because the producer has no real share or property in the article produced," William McAndrew describes "A Day's Work in a New York Public School," and M. G. Cunniff investigates "Labor Union Restriction of Industry," finding that in the building trades, at least, the union rules are a very real handicap to individual industry and ability and to the employer.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have reviewed among the "Leading Articles of the Month" the article in the October *Atlantic Monthly* on "Limitations of the Production of Sky-Scrapers," by Mr. Burton J. Hendrick.

Mr. Frank Foxcroft begins the magazine with "A Study of Local Option," largely occupied with investigation into the Massachusetts situation. Mr. Foxcroft thinks that in this State the local-option system, although it may not be perfect, is probably the best plan ever devised for dealing with the liquor traffic, and that it works better in harmony with American ideals of self-government. Mr. H. H. D. Pierce, in an article on "Russia," gives much attention to the social life in

St. Petersburg, and especially to the Russian opera. The favorite composers in Russia are Glinka and Tschaikowsky, the former's opera, "A Life for the Czar," being the favorite with all classes. There has been completed in St. Petersburg during the past year the new People's Theater, the gift of the Emperor to the people, where excellent dramatic and operatic works are given at prices within the reach of the poor. For the equivalent of five cents in our money an evening may be spent in this playhouse, and if desired the theater furnishes an excellent dinner before the performance at an equally moderate price. Two good literary essays are by H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., on "Montaigne,"—of whom it is said, "There have been greater men in literature, but none have been more successful,"—and by Harriet Waters Preston on George Meredith, under the title, "A Knightly Pen." Edward Atkinson writes on "Commercialism," there is an essay on "Democracy and the Church," by V. D. Scudder, Prof. I. N. Hollis discusses "Intercollegiate Athletics," and Edith B. Brown "Moral Hesitations of the Novelist."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE September number of the *North American Review* opens with a discussion of the question "Will the Novel Disappear?" in which James Lane Allen, W. D. Howells, Hamlin Garland, Hamilton W. Mabie, and John Kendrick Bangs participate. The discussion was suggested by an interview with Jules Verne recently appearing in the London *Daily Mail*. In this interview the great French romancer affirmed his belief that in fifty or a hundred years from now there will not be any novels or romances, at all events, in volume form. In his opinion they will all be supplanted by the daily newspaper. These views of Jules Verne are strongly opposed by Messrs. Allen, Howells, Garland, and Mabie.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs alone, of the five writers who contribute to this symposium, confesses to an agreement with M. Verne in his prophecy. Even Mr. Bangs, however, concedes that the same thirst for the story of of love and life which is inherent in our weak human nature would be as strong as ever, and it would be satisfied, he says, by the genius of the future, just as our present-day geniuses are satisfying all the immediate aspirations of men. "If wireless telegraphy, why not bookless romances, typeless novels, pageless poems? We already have jokeless comic papers. These things are surely coming, and I foresee the day when without novels, poetry, or drama the public will be surfeited with romances of the most stirring character; poems of stately measure and uplifting concept; psychological studies of the deepest dye; and dramas that will take the soul of man and twist it until it fairly shrieks for mercy,—and all of these things men and women will get while they sleep. It is my impression that the literature of that period will be induced by pills." Mr. Bangs then goes on to illustrate his ideas by such concrete examples as the "Alfred Austin Pellet," "Caine's Capsules for Creepy Creatures," the "Belasco Tabloid," and so forth. He concludes with a suggestion that "Some clever druggist will meet the literary necessities of the hour, and put up all the literature that anybody can possibly want in small doses, in every variety, and at a price which will bring it within the reach of all. It will be a great boon, and will enable thousands of men who might otherwise have been novelists, poets, or play-

wrights to turn their backs on letters and take up some really useful occupation."

THE NEW PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

The law of July 1, 1902, providing a temporary civil government for the Philippines, is analyzed in an article contributed by Mr. Sidney Webster. His examination of this and other legislation for our colonial possessions leads Mr. Webster to the conclusion that the theory upon which the Spanish treaty was negotiated,—that the new islands could be held indefinitely as colonies outside the Constitution,—has prevailed; that places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but not incorporated into it, are not within the United States; that incorporation of territory acquired by a treaty of session in which there are conditions against the incorporation until Congress has provided therefor, will not take place until, in the wisdom of Congress, the acquired territory has come into the American family; that the article of the treaty with Spain by which it is declared that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants "shall be determined by the Congress" show a purpose not only to leave the status of the territory to be determined by Congress, but to prevent the treaty from operating to the contrary. Hence the Constitution does not yet control in the new islands.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Mr. H. G. Dwight, formerly connected with the American consulate at Venice, writes an entertaining description of "Americans in Europe, as Seen From a Consulate." Mr. Dwight, from his vantage ground of consul's messenger, indulges in certain pointed observations on the globe-trotting propensities of his fellow countrymen. He says: "I often marvel at the tales of travel that are narrated to me, particularly when, as is frequently the case, my visitors affirm themselves to be abroad for recuperation. He of the seven-league boots was nothing to them. They mention the number of towns they have 'done' in as many days, and their reminiscences appear to be solely of accommodation. One wonders what idea they have in traveling. Their interest seems to be principally in motion; and when they find themselves outside of a railway car, they are at a loss for employment. It is then that they come to us for advice. St. Mark's and the ducal palace once hurried through, the satiated traveler comes to ask if there is anything else he should 'do' before going on? Certainly not; he should depart with all speed, and God be with him! What else can you say to a man whose sole interest in this enchanted town is that he finds in a café a trick of cooling beer that he has never seen? With regard to the Doge's Palace, the observation of many is that it lacks steam heat and has an elevator."

THE LAW OF PRIVACY.

Mr. Elbridge L. Adams, of Rochester, N. Y., who was counsel for the successful parties in the right of privacy case which recently came before the New York Court of Appeals, contributes an article in which the grounds of this decision are examined, together with certain legislation of other States on the same subject. The Court of Appeals decided, it will be remembered, that in the existing state of the law there is no right of privacy as a legal and actionable right. The case as it came before the court was this: a lithographic company had printed, and a milling company had circulated as an advertisement of its flour, some prints upon which appeared the likeness of a young woman, above

which were the words "Flour of the Family," and below, the name and address of the milling company. A young woman claiming to be the original of the portrait brought suit against both the maker and user of the advertising matter, claiming that she had been greatly humiliated by the scoffs and jeers of persons who had recognized her face and picture on the advertisement, and that she had been made sick, and had been put to the expense of employing a physician, by reason of which she had suffered damage. She prayed to be compensated in damages and for an injunction restraining the further circulation of the picture. The relief sought was granted solely upon the proposition that the circulation of the advertisement without the complainant's consent constituted an invasion of her right of privacy. For this contention, however, the Court of Appeals was not able to find any precedent. Mr. Adams thinks that he has found in recent statutes enacted by the State of California a basis for legislation which should remedy most of the evils complained of, and also holds that the distinction between public and private characters in this country has been virtually nullified. This California law makes it unlawful to publish the portrait of any living person a resident of the State, other than that of a person holding a public office, without the written consent of that person first had and obtained. It is provided, however, that the portrait of a person convicted of a crime may be lawfully published. It is further forbidden to publish a caricature of any person which "will in any manner reflect upon the honor, integrity, manhood, virtue, reputation, or business or political motives of the person so caricatured, or which tends to expose the person so caricatured to public hatred, ridicule, or contempt."

SANITARY PROBLEMS OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, U. S. A., retired, outlines some of the sanitary problems connected with the construction of the Isthmian canal. One of the first things to be looked after, in his opinion, should be the water-supply. A pure water-supply should be insured before the laborers are sent to any particular section of the line to begin work, and other necessary sanitary measures should be promptly executed. Dr. Sternberg accepts as fully demonstrated the mosquito theory of malarial and yellow fever. While the men cannot work under mosquito bars, Dr. Sternberg suggests that they can sleep under them, and that they should be compelled to do so. Mosquitoes seek their food chiefly at night, and a man when not protected by a mosquito bar is especially exposed to their attacks while asleep. It has long been understood that sleeping under a mosquito bar affords a certain amount of protection from malarial fever, although the explanation of this fact is of very recent date. Dr. Sternberg concludes by recommending the establishment of a sanitary service in connection with the Isthmian canal operations similar in character to the sanitary corps enlisted in the army.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. E. W. Hilgard writes on "The Causes of the Development of Ancient Civilization in Arid Countries," Mr. A. M. Wergeland on "Grieg as a National Composer," Mr. Arthur Symons on "Casanova at Dux: An Unpublished Chapter of History," Mr. Herbert C. Howe on "Contradictions of Literary Criticism," Mr. G. F. Kunz on "The Management and Uses of Expositions," and Maggiorino Ferraris on "The Public Debt of Italy."

We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from Señor Morale's account of the situation in Colombia, and from Lieutenant-Commander Smith's exposition of "The Navy's Greatest Need."

THE ARENA.

IN the September *Arena*, Mr. Duane Mowry shows that the indiscriminate criticism and abuse of our public men in the newspaper press tends strongly to keep good men out of political service. Mr. Mowry pleads for "the erection of a line between just and unjust criticism, and for the emphasis of a marked difference between the rights of free speech and unbridled license."

PROSPECTS OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Although our title to the Danish West Indies is not yet perfected, it is not too early to begin taking an account of stock in the islands. Mr. Hrolf Wisby, in an article on "Our Duty in the Danish West Indies," makes much of the fact that negroes, and negroes only, can stand the climate of the islands in the long run, and he argues that the country must be thrown open to the native black population, while the colored population of our southern sea-coast States should be induced to immigrate to the islands. As to the agricultural possibilities, this writer thinks that hemp-growing would be more congenial and profitable than sugar-cane-growing. Hemp is a product suited to the capacities of the small farmer, and it will grow in soil that is now considered waste.

THE REDUCTION OF CRIME.

As the most important steps toward the extermination of the criminal classes, Adelle Williams Wright names the following:

- "First—The establishment of homes for convicts.
- "Second—The education of the young.
- "Third—The providing of proper dwellings for the poor.
- "Fourth—The prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors.
- "Fifth—The establishment of the curfew, or its equivalent."

A FLING AT ORGANIZED CHARITY.

Mr. Joseph Dana Miller denies to charity, as such, any place in the social relations of men. Society owes relief of distress as a matter of *justice*. For all attempts at the organization of private relief Mr. Miller has only this to say:

"Intellectually and morally deteriorating is this playing at charity. Better far the hard, calculating bent of mind, urged and animated by a sense of un pitying justice, than this toying with a great problem, this skimming the social surface for novelty, this wetting of dainty feet in idle dalliance in the great deep."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Editor Flower voices "The Cry of the Children" in a vigorous protest against the employment of children of tender years at factory labor. Mr. George F. Spinney contributes an interesting sketch of President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway system in New York City. Mr. Vreeland's career thus far is a good concrete illustration of "Humanity's Part in the Labor Problem"—the title of Mr. Spinney's article. There is a "conversation" with Prof. John Ward Stimson on the subject of "Art for America."

THE INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY.

ONCE more we have an American counterpart of the British quarterly reviews. The *International Monthly*, a periodical very acceptably edited for the past two years by Mr. Frederick A. Richardson, of Burlington, Vt., is now succeeded by the *International Quarterly*, under the same editorship. In contents there is no material change noticeable, beyond the marked tendency to expansion. The average length of the articles, which has always been in excess of the average for other American reviews, remains about the same as formerly, but the number of articles making up an issue has been doubled.

As to the character of the contributions, our readers can form their own judgments from the list of contributors. As was notably the case in the old series of the *International*, these are all experts and authorities of the first rank in their respective fields. In the first issue of the *Quarterly*, for example, Mr. Elwood Mead, chief of the irrigation investigations conducted under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, writes on "Property Rights in Water;" Prof. C. H. Toy on "Religious Fusion;" Mr. Will H. Low on "National Art in a National Metropolis;" Max Nordau on Zionism; Mr. Richard M. Meyer on Hermann Sudermann; Sir W. Lee-Warner on "The Native States of India;" and Prof. J. H. Robinson on "The Elective System, Historically Considered." Prof. George Santayana, of Harvard, recounts "A Dialogue in Limbo," and Mr. Robert Y. Tyrrell reports an "interview" with Cicero. Studies of Napoleon and Héloïse are contributed, respectively, by M. Mare Debrit and Mr. Henry O. Taylor.

The chronicle of events is written, as heretofore, by Mr. Joseph B. Bishop, the topics in the current issue being our work as a civilizer in Cuba and the national value of an Isthmian canal. The important article by Professor Jenks on "The Egypt of To-day" has been quoted at length elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. All of the *International's* articles are of the highest quality known to modern periodical literature, and this American review does not suffer by comparison with its European contemporaries.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN the September number of *Gunton's*, besides the editorial articles on such timely topics as "Politics and Business Prosperity," "The Misuse of Injunctions," and "Is the Coal Strike a Conspiracy?" there is a character sketch of Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, by Mr. Henry W. Wilbur, which has a special interest in connection with the political campaign now in progress. An address by Mr. Horace White, of the New York *Evening Post*, on "The Economics of Branch Banking" is printed in this number, and there is a paper on "The Rule of Force," by Mr. Albert R. Carman.

NEGROES AS COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

Prof. Jerome Dowd tells of a cotton mill in the Piedmont region of North Carolina which is owned and manned by colored people. It used to be thought in the South that negroes could never be employed in factory labor because the hum of the machinery would put them to sleep. Within the past twenty years, however, they have come into very general employment in certain manufacturing industries, notably tobacco factories and cotton-seed oil and fertilizer mills, and now

it has been found that negro labor can be successfully and profitably utilized in cotton manufacturing. The mill has been running for more than a year, and only a few of the operatives have succumbed to the charms of Morpheus.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

BARON A. VON MALTZAN writes, in the *Nineteenth Century* for September, a very interesting article describing his experiences as a German volunteer with the Boers in Natal. He confirms everything that has been said as to General Buller's monstrous exaggeration of the numbers of the troops opposed to him. He says that the Boer position at Colenso was absolutely impregnable, but General Buller had 20,000 men against 1,500. He lost 1,000, and the Boers lost 3 killed and 8 wounded. He vouches for the fact that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon orders were given to the Boers to cease firing, as it was an unchristian and inhuman thing to continue the slaughter of men who were helpless and defenseless. Buller was quite sure that he had 20,000 Boers against him at Colenso. In reality, in all Natal there were only 13,000 Boers at that time. The whole line from Colenso to Van Reenen's Pass, a distance of 22 miles, was held by 7,000 men. Baron von Maltzan says that the Boers made no trenches whatever at Colenso; they simply lay behind the boulders.

MR. TOM MANN ON NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Tom Mann has been seven months in New Zealand, and he is not enthusiastic about its climate. In some places fog is more general than in London. Wages are higher than at home, but 25 per cent. of this must be deducted as decreased purchasing power. Rent is very high, and the climate is by no means so idyllic as people represent. On the other hand, there are fewer stoppages of work from strikes than in any other country, thanks chiefly to the principle of compulsory arbitration, which, however, he says, is by no means working quite smoothly. It is quite on the cards that the men may take action for its repeal, and that the employers may be found defending it. He is pleased with the New Zealand Factory Act, chiefly because it forbids any boy or girl with a less wage than \$1.25 a week being employed, and also because it fixes the hours of adult males at forty-eight per week, and those of women at forty-five. He is glad to find that the railways are in the hands of the state, and that the people having one person, one vote, and all elections on one day, have government under better control than is the case in England.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Mr. Percy F. Rowland is rather enthusiastic about the Australian national character, although he admits that there is a tendency to great cruelty on the part of the Australians. This, he says, is due to their climate, to their familiarity with the horrors of drought in the bush, their habit of thinking of the sheep and kine as mere wool and meat,—the counters with which they play the game of life,—long warfare with rabbits and kangaroos for means of sustenance,—these have rendered the normal Australian countryman callous to animal suffering. The Australian woman is less prolific than her European relatives. The number of illegitimate births is double that of Ireland, and the divorce rate is thirteen times higher than that of England. Yet with all these

defects Mr. Rowland maintains that there is a good ground-work for building up such a noble national type that the proudest boast of Englishmen may some day be that they had a share in building up the Australian character. For among the Australians "you will find determination, pluck, sportsmanship, good humor, religion without theology, civility without servility, and an uncommon power of common sense."

LORD NELSON ON THE IDEAL HYMN-BOOK.

Lord Nelson writes an interesting article upon "Hymns Ancient and Modern." He thinks that in the future authorized hymn-book the old Latin hymns, with good English translations, should form a prominent part of the book. Then there should be a selection of narrative hymns, bringing out the teachings of the Christian year, and a large selection of modern hymns which have all won their way generally into the hearts of our people. A general book, voicing the religious experiences of men from every clime and in every age, would have no mean share in the formation of national character.

THE HUMANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE.

Miss Edith Sellers writes a pitiful paper entitled "In the Day-room of a London Workhouse." It was written after visiting a London workhouse in which there were 288 men and 437 women over the age of sixty-five. The account she gives is very sad, and she could not help contrasting the fate of these worn-out toilers with the inmates of the cheery, comfortable homes provided for the same class in Denmark and Austria, where the cost per head per week is considerably less than in these London workhouses, where it averages \$3.37. "There was a time when we were supposed to provide for our poor at once more humanely and more wisely than other nations; but now—." It is only in England that poor old folk who have toiled hard for long years and pinched and saved must pass their last days in the workhouse. Even Russia has its old-age homes."

THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

IN the *New Liberal Review*, Mr. George Martineau explains and applauds the Russian note on trade combinations. An undergraduate, Mr. D. F. T. Coke, defends Oxford against the accusation of laziness brought by Mr. Fotheringham in the previous number. Mr. Holt Schooling writes on the export of English coal, the large increase of which obscures the significance of the comparative decrease in other exports. Mr. Blumenfeldt gossips pleasantly concerning the new industry of manufacturing antiquities to order, which, it seems, is in a very flourishing condition at the present time. It is, however, somewhat precarious, for fashion is capricious, and antiquities which are at a premium to-day are at a discount to-morrow. One of the brightest articles is Mr. E. F. Benson's paper on the decadence in manners. Mr. Benson argues that the changes which are alleged to prove a decadence in English manners are really due to the improved sense of comradeship which has resulted from men and women playing games together. At the same time he admits that women are often brutally rude to each other. He says that the insolence of women, well-bred in their conduct to the other sex, can be a thing to shudder at when one of her own is concerned. This, in its more flagrant aspects, is easily observable in such public places as steamers and railway cars.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for September, contrary to the usual practice of English reviews, publishes a translation of the article which General de Negrier contributed anonymously to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The Lessons of the South African War." Sir A. E. Miller writes upon "The Proposed Suspension of the Cape Constitution," an article which might have been useful once, but is somewhat out of date to-day. Hannah Lynch writes a sprightly and somewhat spiteful article on "Paul Bourget, Preacher." Mr. A. C. Seward defends the doctrine of natural selection against J. B. Johnston, who attacked it in the July number of the *Contemporary*. Dr. Dillon confines his survey of foreign affairs to a discussion of the future of Italian expansion, a glance at the stagnation of British enterprises in China, and a lamentation over the refusal of the colonial conference to federate the empire.

WHAT IS THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY?

Professor Orr, in an article entitled "Dr. Fairbairn on the Philosophy of Christianity," says that the permanent value of his book is that it compels us to face the solemn alternative of what the essence of Christianity is. This alternative, he says, is as follows:

"On the one hand, a universal Father-God, whose presence fills the world and all human spirits; Jesus, the soul of the race, in whom the consciousness of the Father, and the corresponding spirit of filial love, first came to full realization; the spirit of divine sonship learned from Jesus as the essence of religion and salvation—here, in sum, is the Christianity of the 'modern' spirit. All else is dressing, disguise, *Aberglaube*, religious symbolism, inheritance of effete dogmatisms. Will this suffice for Christianity? Or is the Apostolic confession still to be held fast, that Christ is *Lord*: the Incarnate, the Living, the Exalted, the Redeemer and Saviour, the Head of all things for his Church and for the world?"

IMMORTALITY, BEFORE AND AFTER.

Miss Caillard concludes her three papers upon "Immortality" by declaring herself in favor of the pre-existence of the soul, and inferentially at least of the doctrine of re-incarnation. She says:

"If the supreme worth of that human individuality be allowed, if it bears a unique and consequently eternal ethical significance to God, we must also grant that it neither began with birth nor ends at death."

THE FUTURE LANGUAGE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Alfred A. MacCullagh writes a somewhat inconsequent article on this subject. His conclusion is somewhat startling:

"After all, the people of the British Islands need not concern themselves seriously as to the future of the language question in South Africa. South Africans will settle that for themselves. There may be a republic again in South Africa before many years, but it will be an English-speaking one, or there will be no rest in the land till the blood of the last British South African has stained the soil."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the September *Fortnightly* "Diplomaticus" writes one of his characteristic, well-informed, and somewhat alarmist articles on the deepening unrest of Europe. He says that the Bismarckian Triple Alliance

made for peace because it was a coalition of the "Haves." The new Triple Alliance of Russia, Italy, and France will be a combination of the "Have-Nots." Italy and France are contemplating partition in North Africa, the *revanche* idea is reviving in France, and we must be prepared in the near future, if not for an actual catastrophe, at any rate for an era of excitability and unrest. The "Have-Nots" are no longer deterred from war by the certainty of defeat. Hence they will be less consistently conciliatory in the future, less prudent, less averse to dangerous intrigues and adventures of the Fashoda type.

THE TEST OF EFFICIENCY.

"Calchas" reviews in a very hostile spirit the changes which Mr. Balfour has made in his ministry. Apart from the appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, his readjustments are commonplace, pointless, and inept. The present opposition, even without Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, would supply a ministry with a larger number of efficient than are to be found in Mr. Balfour's cabinet. "Calchas" deals faithfully with Lord Rosebery's absurdly inadequate speech on the North Leeds election, which "Calchas" says was a stupefying surprise to the victors hardly less than to the vanquished. After long immobility in national conviction there can be little doubt that the nation is now prepared as it has never been before to change, and to change constantly, until it gets a ministry to its mind. A new political world has come into existence since 1900. The war has destroyed much which was in the national repute, the prestige of British shipping has been almost extinguished, and on the diplomatic side England has discovered that the German empire as the bedrock of her external relations is a rotten foundation. Great Britain has completely lost the reputation of technical preëminence in industry and commerce. For the first time perhaps for two or three centuries there is no longer a department of national life in which anything like the old leadership of English intellect is recognized by the world.

HERMANN SUDERMANN.

Mr. W. S. Lilly, writing upon Hermann Sudermann's new play "*Es Lebe das Leben*," exhausts his resources of eulogy. The play marks the high-water mark of the author's genius. He says that his inspiration is essentially spiritual, like that of Nature herself. He has far more in common with Euripides than any dramatist of our time. Through his work is that deep underlying thought of the Greek drama that in the moral world law rules, law fenced about as all law is by penalties. This is the deep verity which informs his pages.

AN APPEAL TO WORKMEN.

Mr. J. Holt Schooling writes a letter to the workmen of the United Kingdom, which he invites London and provincial papers to reprint. His object is to ask them one or two straight questions, the first being, "Is there not a tendency in too many of you to take your work easily?" Secondly, "Do you need so many strikes?" Thirdly, "Why should you drink twice as much as the American workingman?"

PAARDEBERG.

Mr. Perceval Landon writes a picturesque, brief paper describing the first crushing blow which overtook the Boer forces. Apart from his description of French's ride and Cronje's retreat, the most interesting

part of his paper, although probably not in the least accurate, is the passage in which he says that Paardeberg was hardly less than the scotching of the Christianity of an entire nation. When Cronje lost the race to the river it was to the Boers as if God's arm had broken. He notes that February 11, the day set apart in England for prayer and intercession, was the day upon which French started upon his march, and the effect upon the Boers was overwhelming. They felt without the least affectation that this day of intercession was the most terrible, as well as the least expected, weapon that the English would use, and even among the most irreligious ran a sudden foreboding of ill.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

CAPTAIN MAHAN contributes to the *National Review* for September a twenty-page article on the Persian Gulf and international relations. He seems to believe in the antagonism between England and Russia in Persia, and therefore advocates the construction of a German railway line through Asia Minor which would have as its outlet on the Persian Gulf a British port. It may be noted that Captain Mahan in the course of his article makes the following remark: "There is certainly in America a belief, which I share, that Great Britain has been tending to lose ground in international economical matters. Should it prove permanent, and Germany at the same time gain upon her continuously, the relative positions of the two as seapowers would be seriously modified."

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Dr. H. E. Armstrong, professor of chemistry at the Central Technical College, writes upon the need for general culture at Oxford and Cambridge. He declares that it is difficult not to believe that British educational authorities have been engaged in a silent conspiracy to undo the nation and deprive the Briton of individuality by a system of examinations and scholarships which encourage cram, and stifle both the spirit of inquiry and the development of character. Whatever elements of good may be discovered in England's educational system, it is impossible to deny that there is a total absence of organization. To secure success there must be reform at the same time both above and below. The establishment of an efficient system of technical instruction is dependent upon the upgrowth of an efficient system of general instruction. At present the control of the educational system rests almost entirely in the hands of politicians and benevolent amateurs. Half a dozen strong, sympathetic men at the Education Department, with power to act and supported by government, could solve the problem in a very few years.

ENGLISH "COMPANY DIRECTORS."

Mr. W. R. Lawson maintains that English joint-stock finance is threatened with as bad a breakdown as the British War Office sustained at the outset of the South African War. He says that nine-tenths of the company directors have had no education whatever for duties demanding the highest skill and judgment. He draws up a table showing that of 1,143 companies occupying the broad zone between banks, insurance, home railways, and mining companies, 980 at present have their stock quoted below par. These 1,100 companies have 6,000 directors, most of whom are either incompetent or inefficient. He thinks that something might be done to get practical, trained directors for industrial joint-

stock companies, and he insists that these directors should be obliged to give financial guarantees for their responsibility and independence.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" for September contains a good short travel paper by Reginald Wyon, entitled "Montenegrin Sketches." "Linesman" continues his interesting series of papers describing the adventures of his brigade on the heels of De Wet.

An anonymous writer, signing "L," discourses concerning the Boers in an article in which he warns Englishmen that all the living Boers are irreconcilable. They live in the past, and the past holds nothing for them but anger and distrust. "No single one of our transactions with them has been of a joyful or friendly nature, not one but has seemed to them dishonest, oppressive, or cowardly. . . . To the beaten Boer there is no future worth winning." The English tell him he will become great and famous. But all his life long he has prayed for obscurity. What is progress to a man whose earnest wish was to stand still? Or riches to one who dreads and despises them? Or imperial citizenship to an anchorite whose share even in the primitive government of his republic was oppressive to him? The writer says there is no doubt that when for the first time England governed the Boer nation she misgoverned it. She promised, and did not perform; she threatened and did not punish; she went to war and did not win. She invoked the sun and the rivers to attest her immovability, and moved; and to the Boer mind ever since she has been a nation of unjust, impotent braggarts.

There is a little dithyrambic article by Edward Hutton upon Venice after the fall of the Campanile; and a characteristic Blackwoodian article about the new ball with a core in it, which the Americans have invented, which bids fair to supersede the ball with which all golfers at present play. The feather-stuffed ball of the olden days cost \$1.25, till the gutta-percha ball at 25 cents took its place. At present the new core ball costs 62½ cents, and compared with the solid gutta-percha ball the new American ball covers one-third more distance. Judged, however, by the championship results, the core ball is only better than the gutta-percha by one stroke in three hundred and eight.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

IN the *Cornhill Magazine* for September, the editor publishes the first of a most useful series of papers on "Prospects in the Professions," written by carefully selected experts, who not unnaturally prefer to remain anonymous. The purpose of these papers,—the first of which is on the royal navy,—is to give parents some of the many "wrinkles" which they could, perhaps, not pick up otherwise, and which might save them much expense and disappointment. The question of the advantages and disadvantages of the professions, the essential qualities for success, the deficiencies which must cause failure, the amount of outlay actually (not nominally) to be incurred,—enlightenment on all these points should provoke gratitude from many a father with sons to place in the world. On the whole, the navy apparently offers very good average prospects.

Viscount St. Ayres says in an amusing literary paper on Martin Tupper:

"Tupper's claim to immortality rests on his vanity alone. No man ever thought as well of himself with scantier reasons for so doing; no man ever soiled more paper in telling the world why it ought to admire him. And the curious thing is that the world took him at his own valuation; few books commanded a larger sale than Martin's during the

middle years of the nineteenth century. That he should ever have been popular,—that any one, even an American, should have read 'Proverbial Philosophy' sixty times,—might well drive Matthew Arnold to despair."

Lady Grove has a chatty article on "Hotels as Homes," which they never can be in her view.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Fouillée's curious and interesting article on "The Conduct of Life Among Animals," and Madame Bentzon's "Interview with Tolstoy." As usual, the *Revue* devotes a great deal of space to historical papers, and in each of the August numbers the place of honor is given to M. Sorel's elaborate account of the Peace or Treaty of Amiens, which ended the Wars of the Revolution, and which was hailed, especially in London, as the commencement of a new era of peace and prosperity. Before the Treaty of Amiens, Bonaparte was still unrealized by Europe at large, but the conduct of the negotiations (the treaty was only signed on March 26, 1802) showed the world that the brilliant Corsican soldier was a statesman as well as a general, and caused the more observant of his contemporaries to regard him with fear.

Those taking a practical or merely an intelligent interest in naval matters will find it worth their while to glance over the diary kept by a French naval officer who prefers to remain anonymous. The first chapter is entitled "In Port," and the writer gives a lively account of Cherbourg, the great maritime town whose strength and warlike footing so unpleasantly impressed Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on the occasion of their second visit to France. The French Portsmouth owed its being in the first instance to the ill-fated Louis XIV., who was passionately interested in his navy; but each successive French ruler, including Napoleon, Charles X., and Napoleon III., added something to Cherbourg and its defences, and even now the government is spending twenty-seven million francs in making improvements to the harbor. The writer manages to convey a great sense of activity and power, and gives some choice word-pictures of the various types of seamen with which he was brought in contact.

WORK IN THE FRENCH COAL MINES.

M. Benoist continues his most interesting account of the organization of work in the French coal mines, and he gives much information of a curious character. Of the five thousand miners employed in one north of France mine, close on four hundred of the workers are children,—that is, from thirteen to fourteen years of age. In most cases a man spends his whole life, from childhood to old age, in this kind of work; for though in the life of every Frenchman there comes one great break, that caused by the conscription, even after having spent some years in the army, the young miner drifts back to his old way of life. It should be added that the miner rarely remains faithful to the same neighborhood; he drifts from mine to mine, and this in spite of the fact that the various companies do all they can to encourage their men to stay with them year after year. M. Benoist has much to say concern-

ing the long hours of hard, constant labor, which, he says, makes the French miner old before his time, and causes him to appear a worn-out old man when he has reached his forty-fifth year. He admits, however, that no French worker enjoys so many holidays as does the miner,—one and all, even the more sober workers, constantly take days off. The usual expression concerning these unlicensed holidays is "doing Sunday." "What were you doing yesterday?" one miner will ask the other. "Oh, I was Sundaying," comes the ready answer.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of an attempt to analyze the personal character of Frederick the Great, as seen in his political correspondence; of an account of two great musical epochs, that of the cantata and that of the oratorio; of a subtle analysis of the mistakes made by those eighteenth-century philosophers who believed that the world could be rendered virtuous by act of Parliament; and of a political paper dealing with the practical effects of the recent French legislative elections.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THOSE interested in and concerned with the management of universities will turn at once to M. Liard's curious paper on the foundation of French universities in the *Revue de Paris* for August. A great effort is being made at the present moment to reorganize, and, as it were, resuscitate, the ancient centers of French learning—once so justly famed in medieval Europe. Since the Revolution there has been, from the practical point of view, but one French university—that of Paris. Various Frenchmen who have lived for short or long periods in England have been struck by the great part played in the national life, not only by Oxford and by Cambridge, but by the ancient and honored Scottish universities; and these acute observers have longed ardently to see the same kind of institution flourish on their own soil. M. Waddington took an immense interest in the matter, and as long ago as 1876 made a determined effort to interest the government in the project. Various Republican statesmen followed suit, and at last—in the July of 1896—the dream of Renan, of Berthelot, of Lavisse, of Monod, and of Jules Simon became more or less a substantial reality.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOHN CHINAMAN.

In the same number of the *Revue* M. Donnet analyzes the fundamental characteristics of the Chinese "man in the street." According to the French writer, the most remarkable natural trait of John Chinaman is his good sense, and this in spite of the fact that he is full of superstitions. The Chinaman, as is so often the case with those who pride themselves on their good sense, is an utter materialist; the ideal side of life does not appeal to him at all. He is so sure that he knows every-

thing best that he naturally regards all those human beings who have not the good fortune to be born in China as outer barbarians. Even now there are many districts in China where Europeans are believed to be creatures stone blind, with red hair and red faces, and of semi-amphibious nature—that is, living half their time on earth and half their time in the sea. It has often been said that the Chinaman has extraordinary command over his nerves, and can apparently compel himself to feel glad or sorry, according to his mood. At a family funeral the mourners are all very cheerful till the moment comes when they are informed that they must be sorrowful. They then fall to weeping bitterly, and exhibit every sign of intense distress. After this has gone on for some time, the chief mourner observes, "I thank you; that is enough," and, as if by magic, every tear is dried; the men seize their pipes, and begin again laughing and drinking with great good humor.

THE FRENCH NAVY IN THE ORIENT.

In the second number of the August *Revue*, undoubtedly the most important article is an anonymous and somewhat technical account of the new arrangements made concerning the disposition of the French fleet in the far East. At the present moment, France's possible adversaries would naturally be England and Japan, and the writer concludes that, in that case, the allies would be face to face, not only with France, but also with Russia, who always keeps a portion of her fleet in Chinese waters. The anonymous writer draws careful parallels between the naval conflicts which took place during the last twenty years of the eighteenth century and those which may occur during the next twenty years. He warns the French Admiralty that in such a far Eastern naval conflict as that foreseen by him, France would be in no sense prepared to hold her own with England.

FRANCE A COMMERCIAL NATION.

M. Bérard, who has become a great authority on all commercial questions, contributes an interesting article on the place now held by France in the commercial world. He warns his countrymen, and especially those interested either directly or indirectly in the world's markets, to beware of Anglophobia, for from a commercial point of view the United Kingdom has long been France's best friend and customer. Unlike Germany, the British empire does not seek to acquire her lively neighbor's happy hunting-grounds; she is content to trade with her fair neighbor; indeed, even at the present time the French manage to sell to England goods of twice the value of those which England each year sells to her. Further, wealthy as is the British empire in much that is lacking to France, the French often contrive to make a profit out of what should be purely British products. Thanks in a great measure to Mr. Rhodes, the colonial Briton has now a monopoly of the diamond industry, but the art of diamond-cutting has remained a Continental art, and the De Beers diamonds are all bound to make a short sojourn in Paris before they can be displayed to the retail customer. As for the enormous trade done in French eggs and butter, the fact has been pointed out numberless times in innumerable British publications, and were the United Kingdom to disappear into the sea, there are whole departments of northern France which would find themselves on the verge of bankruptcy. In addition to the egg-and-butter trade, France seems to have a practical

monopoly of certain fruits, and England buys forty million francs' worth of fresh fruit from France each year. The humble but useful sardine means a turnover of fifteen million francs. Fifty millions' worth of French butter is consumed in England, and an instructive chapter could be written concerning the popularity of French wines, notably champagne. M. Bérard speaks with touching sympathy of the energetic promoters of the National Poultry Organization Society; but he points out with considerable shrewdness that in this matter France has nothing to fear from her British rival, for the French farmer's wife devotes herself to the rearing of poultry in a way that no modern Englishwoman would consent to do, and as long as this is so France will go on supplying England with eggs, butter, and poultry to the tune of seventy million francs each year.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE place of honor in the *Nouvelle Revue* for August is given to M. Fallot's shrewd analysis of the present Maltese crisis. The writer has paid two long visits to Malta, and so considers himself well equipped to deal with the difficult language question. He begins by pointing out that were it not for Great Britain a great portion of the population of Malta would have to leave the island, or else remain to die of hunger. But in spite of this fact, which is fully recognized by the Maltese, the island has never become really British in affection and sentiment, and the French writer accuses the British residents and officials of treating the Maltese native nobility and gentry with scorn. Although until comparatively lately Malta was exceptionally fortunate in her form of government, being in no wise managed from Downing Street, the unfortunate interference of Mr. Chamberlain in the difficult and delicate language question caused the smouldering embers of dislike to burst into flame. The Maltese are now on the worst of terms with their rulers, and this in spite of the fact that the home authorities have given way on the language question.

M. Lacour contributes some curious pages concerning high temperatures and the causation of great heat, especially that artificially produced. Curiously enough, it is extremely difficult to make a thermometer strong enough to register certain high temperatures; as to mercury, it begins to boil comparatively soon.

LOCUSTS IN ALGERIA.

M. de Tiallis gives a striking account of the modern plagues of locusts, so dreaded by the Algerian colonist. During the nineteenth century there were four great visitations,—in 1846, in 1866, in 1874, and in 1891. No noxious insect, and for the matter of that no animal, can do more mischief in a short time than can the humble-looking locust; a tract of land which is noted for its fertility and beautiful luxuriance will in the course of a few hours be so completely denuded of every blossoming and green thing as to recall the desert. The eloquent words of the prophet Joel are as true to-day as they were when he first delivered them. All sorts of extraordinary remedies have been proposed, of which perhaps the most absurd and the least practical was that of arming a battalion of soldiers with butterfly nets. More profitable experiments have been made by scientists, and nowadays some locusts are destroyed with the aid of insecticides, but no effective method of combating these African pests has yet been discovered.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Filliol contributes a highly technical and curious paper on what may be called the mysterious beginnings of rivers. Both to the poet and the engineer there is something very striking and mysterious in the thought that the great rivers of the world almost invariably start from tiny springs, and the problem of "where the water comes from" has occupied many minds both in the past and in the present.

In the second August number M. Ghuesi gives a sympathetic sketch of the childhood and youth of Mme. Juliette Adam, the brilliant Frenchwoman who founded the *Nouvelle Revue* some twenty years ago, and who may well claim to have played a very real and constructive part in modern French republican history.

LA REVUE.

"LA REVUE" for August contains many articles of the highest interest, several of which are noticed separately.

Professor Vambéry calls attention to the growth of German influence in Turkey since 1870. The Turkish official language even contains the word *aleman* (French *allemand*). At Constantinople there are an increasing number of Germans in high favor with the Sultan. None of these functionaries are or have been really worth their high salaries, except Baron von der Goltz, whose instruction of the Turkish officers was certainly worth its cost. How soon Turkey will see that she is pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for Germany, Professor Vambéry leaves to others to discuss. Certainly Germany loses no opportunity of profiting by her friend. But, equally certain, German influence has left the masses of the people quite untouched; the German does not conciliate the Asiatics nearly so much as the English or French; and German advance and the Bagdad Railway (which is to regenerate Turkey) will certainly displease Russia, and sooner or later England.

LITERARY ARTICLES.

M. Montfort describes the new literary generation in France, which has arisen chiefly since 1895. France's literary vitality is amazing. Every fifteen years it produces a new generation. Most of the names of the rising literary generation of to-day are not well known yet even in England, not to speak of the United States. The best known are those of Jean Viollis, Marc Lafargue, Louis Lamarque, and André Fleury.

Fray Candill's paper on "Intellectual Spain" is devoted to an appreciation of Larra the critic, Espronceda the poet, and Rosales the painter. Madrid has just opened a Pantheon of her own.

M.M. Savitch and Kniajnine's paper on the Russian home and foreign press chiefly excites amazement that such a thing as a Russian newspaper can possibly exist.

M. Klingsor has two illustrated papers on French caricaturists.

Mme. Rémusat writes of the new Danish novel. She says pessimism is the keynote of the Danish novel. Of the modern works deserving serious consideration not one celebrates the joy of life.

M. Muret has a lengthy study of "an American naturalist poet"—Thoreau; and Mary Summer's paper on the conquest of the supreme intelligence is a biographical sketch of Buddha.

OTHER PAPERS.

Dr. Rouby writes of the Nun of Grèzes, Sœur Saint-Fleuret, who has been perplexing France by declaring herself possessed of a devil. Dr. Rouby says the devil is hysteria.

M. Coupin has a charming paper on "Animals which Never Pay their Rent," chiefly birds who usurp other birds' nests.

There is a long, remarkable poem by Ibsen, and the usual reviews of books and magazines.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

AN "independent politician" concludes his eulogistic paper in the *Deutsche Revue* upon Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor. He was not a good speaker, had not the fire of a Bebel, the sarcasm of a Richter, or the pathos of Dr. Lieber, and the way in which he said things did not please people. But what he said was always important, profound, and in a classical form.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* contains several interesting articles. M. von Brandt writes upon "The End of the South African War." He points out that everything should be done to allay the animosity between England and Germany, and regrets that the *Times*, the *Spectator*, and the *National Review* seem to have made it their special business to try and make trouble not only between Germany and England, but also between other powers. Mr. Walter Gensel contributes a paper upon art at the Düsseldorf Exhibition. He regrets that the German section was by no means representative. The best art cannot be said to come from Germany, nor indeed from France or England, who have had the lead alternately for so many years. It is to be found in the paintings of Americans and Scandinavians, and the sculptures of Belgians. Von Ernst Elster discusses the question of Heine's nationality.

The *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* contains an article by C. von Zepelin upon Russia's position in the far East. He sketches the gradual building up of a Russian colony on the Pacific, and predicts a great future for it. The great trans-continental railway will increase immigration as well as assure the military position. In addition, the unwilling assistance of foreign powers will help its development, and it is sure to play a great rôle in the opening up of the East.

The *Sozialistische Monatshefte* has an article by Eduard Fuchs upon French caricature in 1870-71. It is illustrated with several reproductions, which show that the style of French cartoon has altered very little during the intervening thirty years. All sorts of problems are being worked out in Austria just now, and in consequence Friedrich Hertz's article upon national democracy in the empire is very timely. His conclusion is that Austria can be reconstituted only from the spirit of the masses, can win power and strength only by means of political democracy and national autonomy. Adolph von Elm describes the fourth German Mining Congress.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

SOME of the brightest bits of autobiography that have recently appeared are to be found in Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler's "Recollections of a Long Life" (New York: Baker & Taylor Company). The publication of this book serves to remind us that of all that famous group of preachers, who, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, gave a world-wide renown to Brooklyn pulpits, Dr. Cuyler alone is left. It is not this fact alone, however, that gives interest to his book; all through his life, even before he became a distinguished clergyman, his travels and associations with noted men of all professions afforded excellent material for a volume of this kind. One feature of the work which gives it a vital interest is the remarkable collection of anecdotes of great men and details of conversations held with them many years since. On Dr. Cuyler's first trip abroad, sixty years ago, when he was a young Princeton graduate, he visited such men as Wordsworth, Carlyle, and Dickens, and the talks with these literary worthies, which Dr. Cuyler's remarkable memory enables him to reproduce, are so characteristic and vivacious that the reader only wishes for more. Of even greater interest to some classes of readers, perhaps, are Dr. Cuyler's recollections of the great American reformers of his generation,—the Beechers, the Finneys, the Moodys, the Goughs, and other distinguished workers and orators, some of whom are almost fading from the recollection of the men of our day. Among the writers and journalists, Dr. Cuyler's acquaintance with Washington Irving, John G. Whittier, and Horace Greeley was intimate and of long duration, and among statesmen Abraham Lincoln was proud to count the Brooklyn pastor as his warm personal friend.

The missionary of whom Robert Louis Stevenson could write "A man that took me fairly by storm as the most attractive, simple, brave, and interesting man in the whole Pacific" is surely worthy of a larger circle of acquaintances than he was able to enjoy in his lifetime. To many readers the new volume entitled: "James Chalmers: His Autobiography and Letters" (Revell) will bring the first revelation of a singularly devoted and heroic life. Chalmers was a Scotch missionary who gave his life to the redemption of the savages of New Guinea, and suffered martyrdom there only a little more than a year ago. Chalmers lived a life that was simple in its devotion to duty, and found little time for the commemoration of his services in literary efforts. The autobiography that he left was a very brief one, and in the present volume it has been supplemented by a mass of correspondence and reports, part of which was supplied by his family and a part by the archives of the missionary society under which he served. Chalmers was sixty years of age when he was killed by the natives, and his career as a missionary had covered somewhat less than forty years. There was much in it of thrilling adventure and repeated instances of personal bravery, so that the reader can hardly fail to join with Stevenson in his commendation of this heroic missionary as indeed an "attractive, simple, brave, and interesting man."

Dr. L. L. Doggett's life of Robert R. McBurney (Cleveland: F. M. Barton) is something more than a biography, since of necessity it involves an account of the rise and development of the Young Men's Christian Associations of America. For over thirty years Mr. McBurney was secretary of the New York Y. M. C. A., and, by common consent, was regarded as the leading spirit of the American Association movement. Dr. Howard Crosby once said that no Christian minister had rendered a greater service.

Unlike any published autobiography of this or any other year is Dr. Charles A. Eastman's "Indian Boyhood" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). Dr. Eastman, who is a full-blooded Sioux Indian, can remember the Minnesota massacre of 1863, when he and his people were obliged to flee for their lives to the plains of the far Northwest before the enraged settlers and soldiers of what was then our frontier. In after years Dr. Eastman embraced our civilization, was educated in our schools, and married a white wife, but never has he lost his love of some of the old tribal customs into which he was born, and which he so well describes in this book. "Indian Boyhood" stands alone in our literature as a record of much that has passed beyond the range of human experience, never to return.

BOOKS ON POLITICS, SOCIOLOGY, AND ECONOMICS.

Notwithstanding the failure of the National Civic Federation to bring about an arbitration of the coal strike, there will be a very general interest in the published proceedings of the National Conference on Industrial Conciliation held under the auspices of the Federation in New York City in December last. The participants in that conference were leaders in American commerce and industry, and the labor unions were especially well represented. The present volume published by the Putnams contains a complete stenographic report of the discussions of the conference, together with the papers read at the Chicago conference of December, 1900. It will be remembered that the direct outcome of the New York conference was the organization of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, composed of thirty-six representative citizens, and including such men as ex-President Cleveland, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, and President Eliot on the part of the public; Senator Hanna, Charles M. Schwab, and H. H. Vreeland on the part of the employers, and Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank P. Sargent on the part of the wage earners.

In the publications of the Michigan Political Science Association (Ann Arbor, Mich.), Volume IV., No. 6, appear the papers read at the joint meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association and the Michigan Farmers' Institutes held in February, 1902, the proceedings of which were noted in the REVIEW of REVIEWS for April last. These papers are grouped under the appropriate head of "Social Problems of the Farmer," and contain timely discussions of such themes as "The Economic Value of Industrial Education," "Higher Education and the People," "Changes Demanded in the Educational System of Rural Communi-

ties," "The Origin and Development of Forest Work in the United States," "Needs and Possibilities of Organization among Farmers," and "Agriculture and the Home Market." Dr. Graham Taylor, of the Chicago Commons social settlement, contributes an interesting paper on "The Church as a Center of Rural Organization;" the Hon. E. A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, treats of "The Dependence of Agriculture upon Transportation;" and Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, outlines the relation of his department at Washington to the individual farmer. All of these papers will be found exceedingly helpful to all interested in the movement for the betterment of rural conditions in our country.

Among the recent publications relating to municipal government, the monograph by President Edmund J. James, of the Northwestern University, on "Municipal Administration in Germany, as Seen in the Government of the Typical Prussian City, Halle," is one of the most important (University of Chicago Press). In less than one hundred pages Dr. James gives a full and clear account of the organization of the city government, the functions of the various officials and boards, the municipal operation of public services,—such as water, gas, and electricity,—and a brief note on the management of the city's cemeteries. A careful reading of Dr. James' monograph will put any intelligent American in possession of the essential facts necessary to an intelligent comprehension of the German municipal system.

The Committee of Fifteen's report on "The Social Evil, with Special Reference to Conditions Existing in the City of New York" (Putnams), is a work of far more than local interest, since it includes a thorough and useful discussion of the systems of regulation of prostitution adopted in Paris, Berlin, and other European cities, with an exhaustive setting forth of the American conditions, especially in their sanitary aspects. Many of the conclusions reached by the committee are as applicable to other American cities as to New York, although the peculiar conditions arising there from the enforcement of the so-called "Raines Law," regulating the liquor traffic, have made appropriate several chapters of special recommendations. All in all, the report contains by far the most satisfactory treatment of this problem from the American point of view that has appeared up to the present time.

"Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health," by William T. Sedgwick, Ph.D. (Macmillan), is a volume that has been developed from a course of lectures on these subjects given by the author to students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The material embraced in these lectures, however, is of great value to publicists and physicians who have to do with public questions of sanitation. The work has been written with special reference to the causation and prevention of infectious diseases, and includes the most recent conclusions of specialists on these important subjects. Dr. Sedgwick's chapters on sewage and water-supply, based as they are on actual observation and experience in various American cities, are especially valuable.

Prof. James Henry Hamilton, of Syracuse University, has written a popular account of "Savings and Savings Institutions" (Macmillan). Professor Hamilton has given special attention to the municipal and post-office savings banks of Europe, and a large part of the present volume is devoted to a description of the principles and working systems of these very useful and popular institutions.

In "The Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology," edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely (Macmillan), Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, contributes a volume on "Colonial Government." In the first part of his book Professor Reinsch gives a brief survey of the motives and methods of colonial expansion, so as to furnish the historical point of view. In the second part he deals with the general forms of colonial government, and in the third part he presents an outline of administrative organization and legislative methods. His main purpose is to set forth the outline of the colonial policy of European powers. He makes no attempt to apply the information directly to American problems. Such a review of the motives and principles adopted by other nations in their colonial administration should be helpful in building up an American colonial system. In the present volume, however, little attempt is made to discuss specific problems of colonial administration, such as finance, taxation, immigration, and so forth, but the author promises to deal with these topics in a subsequent volume.

"The Eastern Question: A Study in Diplomacy" is the subject of a monograph contributed to the Columbia University series of "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law" (Macmillan) by Dr. Stephen P. H. Duggan. The author begins his history with the treaty of Kainardji, of 1774, and brings the account down to the Turko-Greek War of 1897.

The Outlook Company, of New York, publishes in a handsomely printed volume a survey by Governor Taft of what has been accomplished in the Philippines in establishing civil government, prefaced by a personal sketch of Governor Taft written by President Roosevelt shortly before the assassination of President McKinley, and first published in the *Outlook* about a year ago. As a record of recent history in the Philippines, Governor Taft's article has special value, and is well worthy of the permanent form that has been given to it.

A new edition of "The Future of War," by the late M. Jean de Bloch, with an introduction by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, has just been issued at Boston (Ginn & Co.). Perhaps it is not generally understood that the work as it appears in English is a translation of only the last one of the six volumes which were published in Russian five or six years ago. It is stated, however, that a complete English edition is now in preparation. The present volume contains the exceedingly interesting conversation with M. de Bloch by Mr. W. T. Stead which appeared in an earlier edition.

A fresh subject has been found by Dr. Yetaro Kinoshita, who writes in the Columbia University "Studies of History, Economics, and Public Law" on "The Past and Present of Japanese Commerce" (Macmillan). The author explains that Japanese students who come to America to study economic science are handicapped by the fact that the appearance of this science in Japan is only of the most recent date. No Japanese economist of note has as yet arisen, and it may be said that there is no classical work of economics in the language of Japan except a few translations from European writers. The admitted importance of Japan in the industrial awakening of the far East is surely sufficient reason in itself why the Western nations should become more familiar with Japan's economic past, and, as the author truly says, in order to understand Japan's present economic condition, it is necessary to know the vicissitudes through which she has gone.

One of the reprints issued by the University of Chi-

cago Press from the University Decennial Publications, a series intended to set forth and exemplify the material and intellectual growth of the institution during its first decade, is a discussion of "Credit," by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin. The subject is presented with the clearness of statement and soundness of reasoning which have distinguished all of Professor Laughlin's utterances on this and kindred topics.

An attempt to present some of the fundamental economic truths of the time with a clearness and conciseness fitted to make the presentation attractive to the busy "average man" has resulted in Mr. George L. Bolen's "Plain Facts as to the Trusts and the Tariff" (Macmillan). The author abjures idle speculations and confines himself rigidly to the actualities of the modern business world. His discussions are supplemented with references to the latest and most authoritative writers on various phases of the problems treated. Mr. Bolen has shown himself able to state fairly the opposing arguments on controverted points without lapsing into the condition of utter nervelessness which the mere summarizer often betrays. He forms his own conclusions, and seems glad to have his readers form theirs. The work includes chapters on the railroad problem and municipal monopolies.

In Mr. George Cator's monograph on "Trust Companies in the United States," appearing in the Johns Hopkins University "Studies in Historical and Political Science" (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press), there is an interesting account of the use of the term "trust" in the titles of different corporations, followed by a discussion of the functions exercised by trust companies and of their regulation by the state. The author concludes with suggestions as to some of the causes leading to the growth of these institutions, and explaining the place occupied by them. In appendices are comprised sketches of two of the early trust companies, schedules of legislation, and tables of statistics.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

President Gilman, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, and Prof. Frank Moore Colby have set before themselves a task of no small proportions in undertaking the editorship of "The New International Encyclopædia" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). On the basis of the two volumes that have thus far been issued no general estimate of the work is possible, but it may be well to mention the four attributes which, in the opinion of the editors, combine to form the ideal encyclopædia. These are: "First, accuracy of statement; second, comprehensiveness of scope; third, lucidity and attractiveness of presentation; and fourth, convenience of arrangement." However widely the users of encyclopædias may differ as to the relative importance to be assigned to these several desiderata, there would be general agreement, we think, that they include the qualities first to be sought. In mechanical features "The New International" is a model of serviceability. The type is clear, the illustrations appropriate and helpful, the maps authentic, and the volumes of convenient size. As the publication of the work progresses we shall have occasion to comment, from time to time, on the salient features of the letterpress.

The fact that the latest volume of Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia" contains a large number of articles of more than transient interest makes a reference to it at this late date not inappropriate. Among these articles there is one on automobiles, one on bookbinding, one on

rural mail delivery, and a remarkable article on medicine and surgery which sets forth the discovery of the causes of malaria and yellow fever, giving special attention to the mosquito theory of germ transmission. The annual article on gifts and bequests has become a regular feature of the annual, and nowhere else is so accurate a record kept of the sums annually set apart in this country for benevolent purposes, aggregating in the year 1901 the enormous sum of \$107,000,000.

"Who's Who?" England's annual biographical dictionary (Macmillan), has reached its fifty-fourth year of issue, and contains, besides its usual complement of sketches of our British contemporaries, convenient lists of official personages, journalists, scientists, newspapers, and members of the British royal family, together with much other information which may at times prove serviceable to American writers.

The eleventh volume of the "National Cyclopædia of American Biography" (New York: James T. White & Co.) contains sketches of numerous eminent Americans, many of them contemporary. In the present volume the artists and architects seem to receive a larger measure of attention than in earlier volumes of the work. Government officials, governors of States, prominent men in the profession of law and medicine, and writers and journalists are all well represented.

Some indication of the scope of the work undertaken by the editors and publishers of "The Jewish Encyclopedia" (Funk & Wagnalls) is afforded by the fact that two volumes of over seven hundred pages each of closely printed text have been required to cover one and one-third letters of the alphabet. The entire work will consist of twelve volumes, and its completion seems likely to be postponed for several years. Three editorial staffs and nearly two hundred contributors are engaged in preparing the articles on archaeological, historical, theological, philosophical, biographical, and sociological topics which comprise this elaborate work. Since no adequate history of the Jews has ever been published, it was necessary for the contributors to this encyclopedia to write articles giving for the first time a comprehensive history of those countries where the Jewish race has been dominant. The biographical department of this work is especially noteworthy because Jewish biography has been so generally neglected in most of the important biographical cyclopædias of America and Europe, and also because the twelve volumes will include more than five thousand biographical sketches, although the editors disclaim any intention to create a Jewish "Hall of Fame" or to exaggerate the merits of the characters described.

The fourth and concluding volume of Dr. James Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible" has now been issued (Scribners). Like the earlier volumes of the same work, it contains numerous articles by eminent authorities on Biblical topics. Each of the more important articles is accompanied by a brief bibliographical note. The type used throughout the dictionary is especially clear and serviceable, and the illustrations, while not numerous, are of good quality.

Dr. Edward M. Deems has compiled a thesaurus which he calls "Holy-Days and Holidays" (Funk & Wagnalls). It is especially intended for use by preachers and speakers as a source of material whenever sermons or addresses suitable to recurring anniversaries are to be made. Not only the most important so-called "Church days" have been included, but anniversaries not in the Church calendar, such as Thanksgiving Day

and New Year's Day. The most important secular holidays observed in America, Great Britain, Ireland, and Canada are also included. The volume contains a topical index and an index of authors, and a complete bibliography is also included.

Although only one of the three large volumes of the "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," edited by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin (Macmillan), has as yet appeared, it is possible to gain from this a fairly correct impression of the character of the work. The staff of contributors embraces specialists in all parts of the world, and consulting editors in England, France, Germany, and Italy have supplied recommendations as to foreign equivalents for all the terms defined in the work. Each one of the articles has been submitted to competent authorities especially versed in the topics treated, and Dr. Baldwin's own marked qualifications as editor of such a work have already been demonstrated in earlier undertakings.

"The Municipal Year Book," issued by the *Engineering News Publishing Company* of New York, will be found an indispensable book of reference for all city officials and others in any way interested in American municipal government. The book is edited by Mr. M. N. Baker, associate editor of the *Engineering News* and editor of various works on municipal engineering, and combines a directory of municipal officials and franchise companies, an exhibit of municipal and private ownership, and an outline of leading public works and services in each of the 1,524 largest municipalities in the country, including all incorporated places of 3,000 population or upward as shown by the census of 1900, and, in addition, all New England "towns" of like size are included in Mr. Baker's tabulations. As an exhibit of the relative extent of municipal and private ownership, the book is unique. The information is first given alphabetically by States, together with other facts relating to various cities and towns, and is next presented alone in compact tabular form, with the cities appended in their order of population. Municipal boards and committees having to do with water-supply, sewage, or other similar topics should find this book of great service in enabling them to make comparative studies of places of the same general size. The book is based on special returns made, with a very few exceptions, by the city officials of the several places included.

"The Statistician and Economist," of San Francisco (L. P. McCarty), into which such an astonishing amount of useful information is packed, will hereafter be issued biennially instead of annually. This work is a combination of cyclopedia, chronological summary, technical handbook, almanac, and economic year-book. There is no other publication quite like it in the United States, nor, so far as we are aware, in any foreign country.

It is not often that one can find between the covers of a single volume selections from so wide a range of sources as have been gathered by Mr. J. N. Larned in his book entitled "A Multitude of Counsellors" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In this work Mr. Larned has drawn on the codes, precepts, and rules of life embodied in ancient Egyptian, Greek, Roman, mediæval, and modern writings. All schools of thought are represented, and a more comprehensive compilation of wisdom could hardly be imagined.

The handbook of "Libraries of Greater New York," issued by the New York Library Club, shows that the libraries of the American metropolis number 288, or, in-

cluding branch libraries, 350. The name, location, history, regulations, resources, and number of volumes of each library are given, as well as special collections, where such exist. There is also a manual and historical sketch of the Library Club. Special students can make good use of this manual as a guide to direct them to the best places in which to carry on their researches (New York: Gustav E. Stechert, 9 East Sixteenth Street).

ETHICAL AND RELIGIOUS WORKS.

It is entirely appropriate that Mr. Booker T. Washington's volume on "Character Building" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) should head the list of recent publications of this class, for it may well be doubted whether any other book of the year will accomplish so much by way of direct moral influence on individual lives. The book is made up of selections from Mr. Washington's famous Sunday evening talks to the students of Tuskegee Institute. Quite apart from the literary value of these addresses—and this is by no means slight—the moral strength and earnestness of this leader of his race is nowhere else so well exemplified. These talks are all on practical topics, and must have appealed with great force to the young negro men and women to whom they were addressed. These are a few of the topics which best illustrate the nature of the talks: "Helping Others," "On Influencing by Example," "The Virtue of Simplicity," "On Getting a Home," "The Value of System in Home Life," "Education that Educates," "The Importance of being Reliable," "Keeping Your Word," "The Gospel of Service," "Some Great Little Things," "The Cultivation of Stable Habits," "Getting On in the World," "Character as Shown in Dress," "Getting Down to Mother Earth," and "A Penny Saved." In not a few of these addresses there is a suggestion of the real eloquence for which Mr. Washington has long been distinguished; but the feature which gives them their value in their present form, as well as when originally delivered, is their invigorating moral tone.

The latest exposition of the science of ethics to come from the schools is Prof. George Trumbull Ladd's elaborate volume entitled "Philosophy of Conduct" (Scribners). While Professor Ladd has adhered to the philosophical treatment throughout his work, he regards philosophy itself as the "investigation and interpretation of the sum total of human experience," and wholly disregards the *à priori* method adopted by those writers on ethics who are inclined to ignore the actual facts of conduct "or the current opinions of mankind respecting the significance and the value of these facts." Ethics, in Professor Ladd's view, must always remain practical, however metaphysical it may become, "for ethics has its roots in the facts of experience, and its fruitage must be an improvement of experience." While, therefore, Professor Ladd's treatise is fundamentally a philosophical one, the discussion is conducted in accordance with modern methods and with constant reference to the actual facts of human life and conduct.

Dr. Fairbairn's work on "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion" (Macmillan) is described by its author as an attempt to do two things: First, to explain religion through nature and man; and, secondly, to construe Christianity through religion. He defines his book as neither a philosophy nor a history of religion, but as "an endeavor to look at what is at once the central fact and idea of the Christian faith by a man

whose chief labor in life has been to make such a philosophy through such a history." The problems which this book attempts to solve are, in brief, these: "What is religion in general? How and why has it arisen? What causes have made religions to differ? What are the ultimate constituents of religious ideas and beliefs, or customs and institutions?"

The volume entitled "Through Science to Faith," by Newman Smyth (Scribners), contains a course of lectures given before the Lowell Institute of Boston. Dr. Smyth recognizes the value to theologians of a working knowledge of modern methods of scientific inquiry, and even goes so far as to demand some acquaintance with biological studies and results as a required part of instruction in the schools of theology. His present volume, however, is not intended merely for the clergy or for teachers, but for the general reader who wishes to inform himself concerning the scope and tendencies of evolution.

"The Reasonableness of Faith," by Dr. W. S. Rainsford (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is a volume of addresses given on various occasions by the well-known rector of St. George's, New York, on practical themes related to religious life. These addresses are infused with the healthy and vigorous moral earnestness of the speaker.

Count Tolstoy's most recent utterances on religious themes are included in the volume entitled "What Is Religion? and Other New Articles and Letters" (Crowell). The fact that Count Tolstoy was excommunicated by the Russian Church only a few months ago lends interest to his essay on religious tolerance, written as late as January of the present year.

Prof. George H. Gilbert, whose liberal scholarship recently led to his separation from the Chicago Theological Seminary, has written a brief "Primer of the Christian Religion, Based on the Teaching of Jesus, Its Founder and Living Lord" (Macmillan). The writer's well-known sympathy with the principles of modern Biblical investigation makes this attempt of his to formulate a catechism especially noteworthy. Professor Gilbert is concerned, as he states in his preface, with the facts of the Christian religion rather than with inferences from the facts or with theories by which the facts have often been explained. The book consists of a series of questions followed by specific answers, with references to Scripture passages.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, the scholarly Roman Catholic prelate upon whom Columbia University recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, has written a little book of "Aphorisms and Reflections" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), the point of view being distinctly that of culture and religion. Bishop Spalding's qualities as an essayist have been well illustrated in earlier volumes, notably those relating to education. Men and women of all creeds will find in his "Aphorisms" much that is stimulating and satisfying to the higher moral and intellectual nature.

Dr. Josiah Strong's book on "The Next Great Awakening" (New York: Baker & Taylor Company) is chiefly devoted to an unfolding of the social teachings of Christianity, both those that have been applied by religious leaders and others that have been rejected. As in all of Dr. Strong's books, the facts of modern life rather than the deductions of theologians are considered.

In a two-volume work entitled "Christendom, Anno Domini MDCCCCL," the Rev. William D. Grant, Ph.D. (New York: Chauncey Holt), with the assistance of more than sixty contributors, has attempted a presen-

tation of Christian conditions and activities in every country of the world at the beginning of the twentieth century. In the first volume there is a survey of various countries arranged in alphabetical order. The second volume is devoted to such general topics as "The Gains of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century," "Religious Thought in the Nineteenth Century," "The Social Aspect of Christianity," "Art and Social and Religious Progress," "Critical Movements in the Nineteenth Century," "The Religious Press," and "Religious Leaders." Chapters on "Roman Catholic Christianity" and "Roman Catholic Missions" are contributed by the Rev. Father A. P. Doyle, and there is a paper on "Greek Christianity" by Prof. A. C. Zenos. Dr. Judson Smith writes on "Protestant Foreign Missions," Bishop John F. Hurst on "Church Union Movements," Dr. A. F. Shaufler on "The Sunday School," Dr. L. L. Doggett on the origin and progress of the Y. M. C. A., Dr. Kate W. Barrett on "Rescue Work," Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson on the W. C. T. U., Mr. John R. Mott on student federation, Commander Booth Tucker on the Salvation Army, Mr. Robert A. Woods on social settlements, and Dr. Francis B. Clark on the Christian Endeavor Society.

In a volume entitled "Spiritual Heroes," the Rev. David S. Muzzey offers studies of the life and work of some of the world's great prophets. In the author's conception the main influences in the world's spiritual development were the Hebrew prophets, the Indian mystics, the Greek thinkers, the Roman organizers, the Christian apostles, the Moslem scientists, the mediæval preachers, and the modern reformers and philosophers. As representatives of these various groups the author has singled out the prophet Jeremiah, Buddha, Socrates, Jesus, St. Paul, Marcus Aurelius, Augustine, Mohammed, and Martin Luther, to each of whom a chapter in this book is devoted (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

Rev. Dr. Andrew W. Archibald, author of "The Bible Verified," has written a new volume which he entitles "The Trend of the Centuries." The book consists of a rapid survey of important epochs in human history, from the downfall of Judea to the culminating achievements of the nineteenth century. The author's main purpose has been to set forth the historical unfolding of the divine purpose. Dr. Archibald's terse and vivid descriptions of historical scenes add much to the "human interest" of his argument (Boston: The Pilgrim Press).

Prof. J. W. Moncrief, of the University of Chicago, has written "A Short History of the Christian Church for Students and General Readers" (Revell). This book meets the widespread demand for a popular history based upon scholarly research. The author makes many references to translation from the original sources, and encourages students to make the fullest use of these translations. For those readers, on the other hand, who have not time to consult larger works, this volume is sufficiently short, simple, and free from technicalities to answer every reasonable want.

A book which appeals more especially to the student is the volume by Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert on "The Apostles' Creed," being a lecture on the subject, with numerous critical notes designed to elucidate the origin, purpose, and historical interpretation of the creed (Scribners).

Under the auspices of the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions there has been published an outline study of India, entitled "Lux Christi,"

by Caroline Atwater Mason (Macmillan). This little volume is full of interesting facts regarding mission work in India, especially the work for the women of the country. There are also convenient lists of books and periodicals, and statistical papers of great value to all interested in the advancement of Christian missions.

In a series of "Handbooks on the History of Religions" (Ginn & Co.), a volume on "The Religion of the Teutons" is contributed by Prof. P. D. Chantepie de la Saussaye, the translation from the Dutch having been made by Dr. Bert J. Vos, of the Johns Hopkins University. The author of the book is an authority in the field of comparative religion, and in the present work is presented for the first time in English a reliable popular account of the Teutonic deities, myths, conceptions, and observances. The method of treatment is purely historical. The survey begins with the earliest times, and is brought down to the conversion of the Teutonic tribes to Christianity.

BOOKS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

In the "Educational Series" issued by the J. B. Lipincott Company, Prof. E. L. Kemp contributes a compact "History of Education," including accounts of the educational systems not only of the Western nations, but of China, India, Persia, and Egypt. It is no part of the author's purpose to give an exhaustive statement of historical facts, but his aim is rather to single out those events in the history of education which illustrate most clearly the genesis and evolution of existing systems and methods.

A contribution to educational history of a more special character is Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency's volume on "State Intervention in English Education" (Macmillan). In this book the history of state-aided education in England is traced from the beginning down to the date of the first government grant in 1833. Heretofore there has been no satisfactory book of reference on this important subject, and the record now presented will be found useful by American as well as British specialists in education. The volume includes an interesting summary of the relations between education and the state in the New England colonies.

Another volume of much interest to teachers has been made up of papers selected from the writings of Prof. S. S. Laurie, of the University of Edinburgh, and is entitled "The Training of Teachers and Methods of Instruction" (Macmillan). Among the topics treated in these papers are "The Teaching Profession and Chairs of Education;" "The Philosophy of Mind and Training of Teachers;" "The Respective Functions in Education of Primary, Secondary, and University Schools;" "The University and the People:—and the University of the Future;" "Geography in the School;" "The Religious Education of the Young;" "Examinations, Emulation, and Competition," and "History and Citizenship in the School."

A book of unique value to all American teachers and school superintendents has been written by Mr. Preston W. Search, whose varied experience as a superintendent of city and village school systems in many States of the Union qualifies him to speak as one having authority. The work is entitled "An Ideal School; or, Looking Forward," and it appears in the "International Educational Series," under the editorship of Dr. William T. Harris (Appleton). In addition to the editor's preface, there is an introduction by President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, who speaks with the greatest en-

thusiasm of the author's ability and single-minded devotion to the highest educational ideals. The topics treated in the book are of the most practical nature, such as "The Health of School Children," "Fundamentals in Planning a School," "The School Plant," "The Scope of the School," "Courses of Study," "The Function of the Teacher," "Municipal Difficulties and Organization," and "The Ethical Basis of the School." President Hall says of the book: "I can think of no single educational volume in the whole wide range of literature in this field that I believe so well calculated to do so much good at the present time, and which I could so heartily advise every teacher in the land, of whatever grade, to read and ponder."

To turn from the ideals to the realities of educational systems, an illuminating volume entitled "Life at West Point" has been written by Mr. H. Irving Hancock (Putnams), a war correspondent who has had a good opportunity to form an opinion as to the practical value of the West Point training, and who has made a careful study of the methods and aims of the Military Academy. Those among our younger readers who may have in view West Point appointments can do no better than to consult Mr. Hancock's book, and learn from it not only what studies will be pursued at the academy, but more, perhaps, about the actual daily life of the cadets than can be learned from any other single source. The author does not let pass the opportunity to make a serious estimate of the value of the discipline in the making of the American army officer, and to discuss the future of the West Point graduate in relation to our army system. The book is admirably illustrated.

What the public schools are doing for the States of the old South is well brought out in a little volume entitled "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," by Walter H. Page (Doubleday, Page & Co.). These three papers,—"The Forgotten Man," "The School that Built a Town," and the *Atlantic Monthly* article which gives its title to the volume,—make very clear the failure of the old-time systems of Southern education to reach the masses of the present day, as well as the duty which all lovers of progress, North and South, owe to the leaders and builders of the new public-school system which, in some of the Southern States, is just beginning to do effective work.

A book which will prove of great assistance to teachers of history and civics is Prof. Henry E. Bourne's "The Teaching of History and Civics in the Elementary and Secondary School" (Longmans). The first part of this volume is devoted to an exposition of the subject prepared with a view to give to all teachers who have not had special historical training a better comprehension of the problems of historical instruction, while a second part offers a review of the general field of historical study, with many bibliographical and critical helps.

"Freshman English and Theme-Correcting in Harvard College," by C. T. Copeland and H. M. Rideout (Silver, Burdett & Co.), gives in small compass the clearest possible exposition of the Harvard system of instruction and training in composition, by means of exhibits of the actual work there of the students in the English courses. Specimen themes are given, with the marks of corrections and comments of the instructors, and the reader is enabled to see just how the famous Harvard methods in English composition are applied in the class-room.

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 German University, Taking a Degree in a, W. W. White-lock, Chaut.
 Gove, Aaron: My Schools and Schoolmasters, EdR.
 London Schools and the Poor, Lucia Stickney, EdR.
 Myth and History in the Elementary Schools, May H. Prentice, Kind.
 National Standard in High Education, H. W. Horwill, Atlant.
 Nature Study, Proper Guidance in, F. Waldo, Ed.
 Principles of American Education, N. M. Butler, EdR.
 Problems in Education, B. T. Washington, Cos.
 Professional Training for Teachers, Necessity of, W. B. Aspenwall, Ed.
 Progress, School in the Promotion of, G. McA. Miller, Arena.
 Prussia, New Curricula in, C. E. Wright, Ed.
 Eels and the Eel Question, M. C. Marsh, PopS.
 Egypt, Education in, F. Bell, NineC.
 Egypt of To-day, J. W. Jenks, Int.
 Electric Interurban Railways, High Speed, G. H. Gibson, Eng.
 Electric Light and Power in Korea, R. A. McLellan, CasM.
 Electric Lighting of St. Paul's Cathedral, H. C. Marillier, PMM.
 Electric Railways in Berlin, F. H. Mason, CasM.
 Eliot, George, After Twenty Years, W. A. Sibbald, Mac.
 England: see Great Britain.
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 English Parish, What Happened to the—II., S. and Beatrice Webb, PSQ.
 English Romanist Clergy and the Church of Rome, A. Galton, Fort.
 European Peace, Shifting Foundations of, Fort.
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 Farmer, American, Improved Conditions in the Life of the, C. H. Matson, AMRR.
 Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902, W. R. Draper, AMRR.
 Fishermen of the Deep Sea, A. J. Kenealy, O.
 Fishes, Food of, and How It Is Captured, J. Isabell, LeisH.
 Fishing, Salt-Water, Some Hints About, E. T. Keyser, CLA.
 Flint, Charles Ranlett, J. H. Bridge, Cos.
 Foods, Emergency, H. E. Armstrong, Ains.
 Football, Association, R. E. Foster, Bad.
 Force, Rule of, A. R. Carman, Gunt.
 Forestry Association, American, Summer Meeting of the, NatGM.
 Forestry, Experiment in, M. B. Thrasher, NEng.
 Foundry Costs, Recording and Interpreting, P. Longmuir, Eng.
 France:
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 Elections of 1902, J. Darcy, RDM, August 15.
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 Military Life in France—III., A. Veuglaire, BU.
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 Game, Big, in Wyoming, H. Seton-Karr, PMM.
 Garden, Fall Work in the, E. E. Rexford, Lipp.
 Gates, John Warner, E. LeFevre, Cos.
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 Glasgow, Mediæval, Quæ Laws of, W. E. Johnson, GBag.
 Godkin, Edwin L., Recollections of, J. B. Bishop, Cent.
 Goethe's Ethical and Religious Views, A. B. Faust, MKNY.
 Golf and the New Ball, Black.
 Gospel According to the Hebrews, W. R. Schoemaker, Bib.
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 Gray, Horace, F. R. Jones, GBag.
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 French-Canadian in the British Empire, H. Bourassa, MonR.
 Housing, Rural—A Lesson from Ireland, G. Slater, Contem.
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- Hiawatha and the Onondaga Indians, C. L. Henning, OC.
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 Humorists, Some, Humor of, La T. Hancock, Bkman.
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 Idealisms, The Two, G. Santayana, Int.
 Immortality—III., Emma M. Callard, Contem.
 Immortality, Professor Hyslop's Report on Mrs. Piper and the Doctrine of, W. T. Marvin, EdR.
 Imperialism, Scientific Basis of, J. A. Hobson, PSQ.
 India, Jails in, A. T. Sibbald, GBag.
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 India, Native States of, W. Lee-Warner, Int.
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 Industrial Syndicates and Their Significance—II., G. Sorel, RSoc, August.
 Industrial Unit, Organization of an, E. H. Mullin, CasM.
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 Irrigated Community, A Typical, J. Blethen, WW.
 Irrigation and the American Frontier, E. E. Sparks, Chaut.
 Irrigation: Property Rights in Water, E. Mead, Int.
 Isaiah, Light From the Monuments of the Times of, A. H. Sayce, Hom.
 Islands, Our Equatorial, J. D. Hague, Cent.
 Isthmian Canal, Sanitary Problems Connected with the Construction of the, G. M. Sternberg, NAR.
 Italy, Glimpses of School Life in, Mary S. Pepper, Chaut.
 Italy, Public Debt of, M. Ferraris, NAR.
 Japan, Every-Day, B. Blake, Chaut.
 Japan, Religious Situation in, R. B. Peery, MisR.
 Jesus' Family, Culture of, C. F. Sistiery, MRNY.
 Jew, Russian, in American, M. Fishberg, AMRR.
 Joseph, The Late Rabbi, Hebrew Patriarch of New York, A. Cahen, AMRR.
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 Kansas Farms, World-Wide Lessons From, C. H. Matson, WW.
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 Keller, Helen: The Story of My Life—VI., LHJ.
 Kindergarten:
 English Study, Need for, Mary C. May, Kind.
 International Kindergarten Union, Caroline T. Haven, KindR.
 Language, Child's Powers in, Mrs. A. H. Putnam, Kind.
 Language, Hindrances to Development of, Cecilia Adams, Kind.
 National Educational Association Convention, Kindergarten Department of the, Kind; KindR.
 Punishment, Patty S. Hill, KindR.
 Purpose, Cultivation of, J. Lee, KindR.
 Kitchen, The Engineer in the, R. P. Bolton, CasM.
 Knots, The Way to Tie, A. Banfield, Pear.
 Knox, Attorney-General Philander C., L. A. Coolidge, McCl.
 Kubelik, Jan, the Wonderful, W. Dry, Cass.
 Labor and Capital, Organized, Control of, BankNY, August.
 Labor, Bonus System of Rewarding, H. L. Gantt, AMRR.
 Labor Congress at Düsseldorf, M. Bellom, RPP, August.
 Labor Days of History, D. Story, Mun.
 Labor Problem, Humanity's Part in the, G. F. Spinney, Arena.
 Labor-Unions from the Inside, M. G. Cuniff, WW.
 Labrador Coast, Summer Sail to the, A. P. Silver, Bad.
 Lacrosse in Canada, B. W. Collison and J. K. Munro, Can.
 La Follette, Robert M., H. W. Wilbur, Gunt.
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 Libraries, Public: What they are Doing for Children, H. C. Wellman, Atlant.
 Lick Observatory and Its Problems, W. W. Campbell, Over.
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 Light and Colors, Theory of, I. Newton, PopS.
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 Lincoln, Abraham, Monument to, in Edinburgh, G. Thow, Leish.
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 Literature, Modern Italian, L. D. Ventura, Over.
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 Locomotive Types, British Tank, J. F. Gairns, CasM.
 Lombroso's Teaching, R. Frank, Deut, August.
 London:
 Betterment of London, H. Ricardo, MonR.
 Cabinet Ministers, Town Residences of, W. Sidebotham, Cham.
 Dickens' London, Relics of, C. W. Dickens, Mun.
 London in Verse, B. Solomon, Gent.
 Night Side of London, J. Corbin, BB.
 Slum Overcrowding, West.
 Wage-Earners, Among the, W. A. Wyckoff, Scrib.
 Workhouse, In the Day-Room of a, Edith Sellers, NineC.
 Lowe Observatory, California, E. L. Larkin, PhoT.
 Luisa de Carvajal, M. P. Heffernan, Cath.
 Macaulay's English, T. E. Blakely, Harp.
 Maeterlinck, Maurice, and the Forbidden Play, F. T. Cooper, Bkman.
 Maeterlinck, Maurice, on "Monna Vanna," F. Lees, PMM.
 Magnetism, Terrestrial, Uses of the Study of, J. C. A. Nippoldt, Deut, August.
 Maltese Crisis, E. Fallot, Nou, August 1.
 Mammal, Story of the Word, T. Gill, PopS.
 Man, Average, Outlook for the, in a Non-Competitive Society, A. Shaw, EdR.
 Man, Unconscious, A. L. P. Weedon, West.
 Mankind in the Making, H. G. Wells, Cos; Fort.
 Manufactures, Census of, S. N. D. North, AMRR.
 Marine-Engine Shop, Changes in the, E. P. Watson, Eng.
 "Mark Twain," Boyhood Home of, H. M. Wharton, Cent.
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 Marksmanship in America, A. S. Jones, O.
 Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens, C. W. Price, Cos.
 Mediterranean Coast: The "Cote d'Azur," S. de Pierrelée, Cath.
 Mexico's Isthmian Railroad, H. Elliot, Atns.
 Migrations Westward, Early, in the United States, W. Wilson, Harp.
 Milkweed's Story, H. A. Doty, CLA.
 Milky Way as It Appears to Observers, PopA.
 Miner as He Is, Economic Study of the, R. Cartright, Cath.
 Mines, Organization of, C. Benoist, RDM, August 15.
 Mining Region, Life in the, F. Norris, Ev.
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 Bulgarians, Missionaries to the, C. F. More, MisH.
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 Friends and Foreign Missions, E. P. Ellyson, MisR.
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 Japan, Religious Situation in, R. B. Peery, MisR.
 Japan, Taikyo Dendo, or Forward Movement in, T. M. McNair, MisR.
 Korea, Golden Opportunity in, H. G. Underwood, MisR.
 Matsuyama, Japan, Christian and a Buddhist Propaganda in, S. L. Gulick, MisH.
 Philippine Islands, Religion in the, C. G. Roop, MisR.
 Thoburn, Isabella, Tribute to, Mrs. N. M. Mansell, MisR.
 Mitchell, Donald G., Glimpses of the Home of, A. R. Kimball, BB.
 Mithraic Mysteries, Doctrine of the, F. Cumont, OC.
 Mongolia, Trip Through, M. Valli, NA, August 1 and 16.
 Mont Blanc, With a Camera up, A. P. Abraham, Cass.
 Montenegrin Sketches, R. Wyon, Black.
 Moon and the Weather, A. K. Bartlett, PopA.
 Morris, William, Education of, Elizabeth L. Cary, Crit.
 Moses—An Up-to-date Statesman—II., J. M. Ludlow, Hom.
 Motor-Car Races, Paris-Vienna, C. R. D'Esterre, Eng.
 Motor Cycling—A New Pastime, A. J. Wilson, Cass.
 Music, Church, Reform of, L. M. Gimmetast, Mus.
 Music Culture for the Untalented Ones, E. F. Beale, Mus.
 Music, Ethical Aspects of—II., F. Niecks, Mus.
 Napoleon I. and Josephine, A. Schulte, Deut, August.
 Napoleon in the Light of Posthumous Testimony and Recent Historical Works, M. Debruit, Int.
 National Guard, Military Engineering in the, E. Jadwin, JMSI.
 National Prejudices: Can They Be Eradicated? T. S. Knowlson, AngA, August.
 Nature and Modern Pessimism, H. C. Corrance, Cath.
 Nature, Music of, C. W. Beebe, Chaut.
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 Naval Engineer, Doom of the, C. M. Johnson, Eng.
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 Navy, British, Prospects for a Young Man in the, Corn.
 Navy on the Pacific Coast, 1845-47, JMSI.
 Navy, The New, T. Williams, Atlant.
 Navy's Greatest Need, R. C. Smith, NAR.
 Negative, Concept of the, W. H. Sheldon, Phil.
 Negro, The American, C. Smith, FrL.
 Negroes as Cotton Manufacturers, J. Dowd, Gunt.
 Negroes: Of the Training of Black Men, W. E. B. Du Bois, Atlant.
 New York, Churches and Creeds of, Kathleen E. Barry, Ros.
 New York, Literary Landmarks of—III., G. Hemstreet, Crit.
 New Zealand, Conditions of Labor in, T. Mann, NineC.
 New Zealand, Problems of, H. D. Lloyd, NatGM.
 Newport Present and Past, Mary Moss, Era.

- Newspaper Criticisms of Public Men, D. Mowry, Arena.
 Nitrogen from the Atmosphere, "Fixing," T. C. Martin, AMRR.
 Normandy, Ramble in, H. W. Mabie, Out.
 Novel: Will It Disappear? J. L. Allen, W. D. Howells, H. Garland, H. W. Mabie, and J. K. Bangs, NAR.
 Old Testament Criticism, A. J. F. Behrends, MRNY.
 Opera in Russia, M. Delibes, BU.
 Operatic Criticism by Experts, E. Swayne, Mus.
 Opinions, Concerning, W. J. Baylis, West.
 Oxford and Cambridge, Culture at, H. E. Armstrong, NatR.
 Pacific, Problems of the, W. J. McGee, NatGM.
 Packing on the Trail, W. S. Harwood, O.
 Palestine, Those Laymen of, W. Harrison, MRNY.
 Panics: Can They Be Prevented? S. C. Flynn, BankNY, August.
 Paris Revolution of '48, Temp.
 Partridge, Potency of the, E. Clavering, Mun.
 Patterson, John Henry, G. A. Townsend, Cos.
 Paul, Social Teaching of—VIII., S. Mathews, Bib.
 Peach-Growing, Essentials in, W. E. Andrews, CLA.
 Pelée, A Study of, R. T. Hill, Cent.
 Pelée, Mont, in Its Might, A. Hedlprin, Fort.
 Pelée, the Destroyer, A. F. Jaccaci, McCl.
 Persian Gulf and International Relations, A. T. Mahan, NatR.
 Pett, Phineas, Naval Constructor, E. W. Williams, Gent.
 Philippine Civil Government Law, H. C. Lodge, NatM; S. Webster, NAR.
 Philippine Islands, Religion in the, C. G. Roop, MisR.
 Philippines: Vexed Question of the Friars, A. P. Doyle, Cath.
 Phillpotts, Eden, The Devon of, BB.
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 Acetone as a Developer, J. Bardwell, WPM, August.
 Animals, Domestic, Photographing, J. H. McFarland, WPM, August.
 Architectural Photography—IX., H. C. Delery, PhoT.
 Bird-Nest Photography, J. C. Crowley, Bad.
 Masking, Improvement of Negatives by, P. Mathy, WPM, August.
 Mounting and Framing Photographs, A. H. Kingsborough, WPM, August.
 Natural History Photography, E. W. Konnard, WPM, August.
 Negative Density, WPM, August.
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 Porcelain, Carbons on, W. H. Dunham, PhoT.
 Residues, G. W. Webster, WPM, August.
 Stains, F. Graves, WPM, August.
 Street Photography, J. Bartlett, WPM, August.
 Tropics, Plates in the, R. Dellont, WPM, August.
 Piano Techniques: A Few Suggestions, W. G. Smith, Mus.
 Planets, Other: Are They Inhabited? D. G. Parker, PopA.
 Plants, Fossil, and Evolution, R. C. Seward, Contem.
 Poetry, Contemporary French, H. Aubert, BU.
 Poets, Anglo-Celtic, Anna B. McGill, Cath.
 Politics and Business Prosperity, G. Gunton, Gunt.
 Polo Match, International, Lessons of the, J. E. Cowdin, O.
 Polo, Water, A. H. Broadwell, Str.
 Popham, Maine ("The Door-Step of New England"), J. K. Wilson, NEng.
 Porto Rico, Jury System in, E. L. MacRay, GBag.
 Portuguese Contrasts, C. Edwardes, Cham.
 Preacher, Debt of the Republic to the, W. A. Quayle, MRNY.
 Privacy, Law of, E. L. Adams, NAR.
 Privateers of 1812, E. L. Sabin, Chaut.
 Production and Industrial Investment, W. D. Ennis, Eng.
 Profit-Sharing, Instance of, S. Cabot, AMRIt.
 Protestantism: Must It Go? J. B. Thomas, Hom.
 Psychical and the Physical, Relation Between the, H. H. Bowden, Phil.
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 Psychology and Digestion, R. Romme, August 15.
 Publishing, An Intimate View of, W. H. Page, WW.
 Queens of Europe, Margaret Sherrington, Can.
 Racing in India, D. Fraser, Bad.
 Railroads, Highest of All, E. C. Rost, WW.
 Railway Companies, British, Financial Policy of, C. H. Grinling, BankL.
 Railways, Metropolitan—Underground and Overhead, D. T. Timins, Cass.
 Rainsford, Dr. W. S., Addresses by, J. H. Finley, BB.
 Real Estate, A New Era in Financing, WW.
 Realism, C. G. Brown, West.
 Reciprocity, E. Maxey, AngA, August.
 Religion, Evolution of, A. L. Cady, Mind.
 Religion, Philosophy of, F. C. French, Phil.
 Religious Fusion, C. H. Toy, Int.
 Religious Journalism, Personal Forces in, D. Williamson, Leish.
 Religious Literature, Recent, J. W. Platner, Atlant.
 Renan, Holiday Pilgrimage to the Birthplace of, Alys and T. E. Macklin, PMM.
 Rhinoceros, Hunting, on the Upper Nile, E. S. Grogan, O.
 Richard II., A Pre-Shakespearean, F. S. Boas, Fort.
 Rivers, Great, Sources of, L. Filliol, Non, August 1.
 Rochelle, At the Time of the Siege of, L. Batiffol, RPar, September 1.
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 Rubber Plantations, Commercial, J. S. Cannon, Over.
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 St. Louis, E. W. Mayo, Ains.
 St. Louis in the Revolution, Mary L. Dalton, AMonM.
 St. Mark's, Campanile of, A. Conti, RasN, August.
 Salisbury, Lord, C. Palcidi, NA, August 16; J. McCarthy, Out.
 Salmon-Fishing in Canada, E. T. D. Chambers, CLA.
 Santos-Dumont, Alberto: How I Became an Aeronaut—II., McCl.
 Scotland: In Western Highlands, A. F. L. Bacon, Bad.
 Seal, Great, of the United States, GBag.
 Sea-Shore, A Reverie at the, S. Hartmann, Harp.
 Servant, The Lot of the, Florence Bell, NatR.
 Sex, Origin and Determination of, A. Döderlein, Deut, August.
 Sexual Education, Errors of, G. Obici, Revue, August 15.
 Shakespeare's Hamlet, L. Campbell, Fort.
 Shibuzawa, Baron Yeichi, the Creator of Industrial Japan, S. Sams, AMRR.
 Shipping Combine, Atlantic, E. Robertson, PMM.
 Shovel, Steam, in Mining, A. W. Robinson, CasM.
 Sight Under Normal and Abnormal Conditions, A. Bieleschowsky, Deut, August.
 Sigourney, Lydia Huntley, Grace L. Collin, NEng.
 Simplon Tunnel, H. C. Fyfe, Fare.
 Sinsinawa Mound, Teresa B. O'Hare, Ros.
 Socialism, Artistic Ideal of—II., M. A. Leblond, RSoc, August.
 Society as an Organism, H. Wilson, West.
 Society, Salvation of, W. W. McLane, Hom.
 Solar Observations for 1901 at Alta, Iowa, D. E. Hadden, PopA.
 Song of Songs, Outline for Studying the, G. L. Robinson, Bib.
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 Boer Generals,—Ex-President Steyn, Lukas Meyer, General Delary, Louis Botha, and Christian De Wet, W. T. Stead, RRL.
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 Cape Constitution, Proposed Suspension of the, A. E. Miller, Contem.
 Devastation in South Africa, J. I. Marin, EM, August.
 Guerrilla War in South Africa, C. Favre, BU.
 Language of South Africa, A. A. MacCullah, Contem.
 Lessons of the South African War, Contem; F. E. Goltz, Deut, August.
 Milner, Lord, Plan of, H. Reade, West.
 Rhodes, Cecil, Lord Milner, and the South African Land Question, E. B. Iwan-Müller, Fort.
 Tugela, With the Boers on the North of the, A. von Maltzan, NineC.
 South America, The United States in, W. Bulfin, WW.
 Southborough, Massachusetts, Martha E. D. White, NEng.
 Spanish Literature in the Fourteenth Century, A. G. Clavirini, RasN, August.
 Spanish People, Religious Psychology of the, E. G. Blanco, EM, August.
 Spencer, Herbert, and What to Study, W. T. Harris, EdR.
 Sponges, F. Westbury, Str.
 Sports, Country, M. Tindal, Pear.
 Stage, Children of the, Elizabeth McCracken, Cos.
 Stanford University, Ideals of the, D. S. Jordan, Over.
 Stars, Transiting, New Method of, M. B. Snyder, PopA.
 Statistical Practice, American, H. T. Newcomb, Yale, August.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, G. Bonet-Maury, RDM, September 1.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, In the Country of, W. Sharp, Harp.
 Sticklebacks for the Home Aquarium, C. Rutter, CLA.
 Stock Exchange, "Bulls" and "Bears" on the, W. H. Williamson, Cham.
 Stone, Ellen M.: Six Months Among Brigands—IV., McCl.
 Stone, Queer Things Found in, C. Brown, Pear.
 Stonehenge, Inclosure of, R. Hunter, NineC.
 "Stranded," A Clergyman's Study of the, WW.
 Strauss, Richard, M. Arnold, Mus.
 Structural Materials, Testing of, F. Kreuzpoimner, CasM.
 Sudermann, Hermann, R. M. Meyer, Int.
 Sudermann, Hermann, New Play by, W. S. Lilly, Fort.
 Sultan of Turkey, R. S. Baker, Out.
 Superstitions, Some Hebridean, Cham.
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 Switzerland, Referendum and the Right of Initiative in, G. Renard, RPP, August.
 Taine, H. A., Critical Work of, F. Brunetière, RDM, September 1.
 Talleyrand: Was He Born at Mount Desert, Maine? Jane M. Parker, Bkman.

Tariff Revision: "In Desperate Straits," G. Gunton, *Gunt.*
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 Tenerife, A Climb Up the Peak of, S. Parkes, *LeisH.*
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 P. Pottier, *Revue*, September 1.
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 Thief, Autobiography of a, *FRL.*
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 Trade Unions: Do They Limit Output? J. Martin, *PSQ.*
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 Trolley, By, from New York to Chicago, A. B. Paine, *WW.*
 Trusts, Early, in Holland, A. E. Sayous, *PSQ.*
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 "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Fifty Years of, F. S. Arnett, *Mun.*
 "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Kentucky, J. M. Rogers, *Era.*
 University Control, J. J. Stevenson, *PopS.*
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 War, Transport Service in, C. Hackett, *Mun.*
 War, Transportation Problem in, J. A. Baer, *JMSI.*
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 Working Classes, Letter to the, J. H. Schooling, *Fort.*
 Yachts of the Millionaires, S. A. Wood, *Ains.*
 Zionism, M. Nordau, *Int.*

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NatR.	National Review, London.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Era.	Era, Philadelphia.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Ev.	Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	OutW.	Out West, Los Angeles, Cal.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunton's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	PhoT.	Photographic Times-Bulletin, N. Y.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	Int.	International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N.Y.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
BibS.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	Revue.	Revue, La, Paris.
CDR.	Camera and Dark Room, N. Y.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialistic, Paris.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	SocS.	Social Service, N. Y.
CLA.	Country Life in America, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, London.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
		Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
				YM.	Young Man, London.
				YW.	Young Woman, London.